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QUINN BROS., Proprietors.
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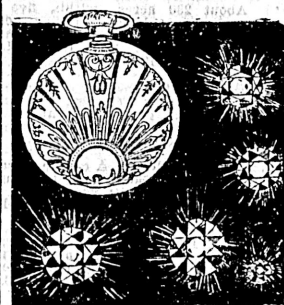
The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
Household Coal
HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
Telephone 83.
100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 41

VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY JULY 29 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR



Diamonds Diamonds

Why we sell Diamonds so cheap. Because the larger part of our stock was purchased before the rise in price. We buy direct and there is no duty into Canada as in other countries. Why do they always give perfect satisfaction? Because we personally select the goods we sell and tell you exactly what quality of goods you buy.

Diamonds Diamonds

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Gov't St.

THE Hudson's Bay Co.

Makes the Best

FLOUR

The Highest Awards

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Well Cared For



We have had good treatment at the hands of the public. We have good treatment for the hands of the public with our superior stock of Fancy Groceries. Are you well cared for? Deal with us and you will be.

ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 15¢
LIME JUICE, 25¢
GRATED PINEAPPLE, 35¢
BONED CHICKEN, 25¢
BONED TURKEY, 25¢
BONED DUCK, 25¢

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURER.

Maker of The Celebrated "IRONCLAD" Overalls

Victoria, B. C.

WALL PAPER SALE.



Double Trading Stamps

For balance of July.

ALL PRICES REDUCED

MELLOR'S STORE, 76-78 FORT STREET, above Douglas Street.

Lime!
Lime!

Marble Bay Lime.

(Trade Mark)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime).
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAI & CO.

Victoria Transfer Company
LIMITED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
HACKS, RAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS
AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY
HOUR OF THE DAY OR
NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 123.

TENNIS GOODS.

FISHING TACKLE.

All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery,
Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books,
etc., at

FOX'S.
78 GOVT. ST.

CEYLON

TEAS

Quotations On Application

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

Marine Insurance.

Insurances effected on Merchandise or Treasure between Victoria, Vancouver and all Northern Ports, including Dawson City and Nome, at lowest Rates.

London & Provincial Marine & General Insurance
Co. Ltd. of London, England.
London Assurance Corporation, London, Eng.
Western Assurance Company.
Swiss Marine Insurance Co.'s (Combined).
La Fonclere Compagnie D'Assurances.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes

Manufactured by

B. HOUDE & CO.

QUEBEC

ARE BETTER THAN
THE BEST.

Seven Years' Record.

1892-1899

WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, NET.....\$10,111,959.00

The New York "Giant" had only \$9,492,000 at the same age.

RESERVE ON 4 PER CENT. BASIS.....\$582,476.38

No other Canadian company reserved on this basis at the same age.

SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS (Standard).....\$181,095.50

\$56,000 more than any other Canadian company at the same age.

Average Interest earned on investments in first mortgages and loans to policy holders, OVER SEVEN PER CENT. AND NO ARREARS.

LARGEST BUSINESS
HIGHEST RESERVE
GREATEST SURPLUS
LARGEST INTEREST EARNINGS

and, in addition, LOWEST PREMIUMS of any company doing business in Canada.

For chapter and verse, apply to our agents

The Great-West Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Winnipeg.

B. C. LAND & INVEST. CO., T. A. CROSS, Travelling Agent.
City Agents.

L. A. Ferguson, General Agt., 41 Gov't St.

NO HOLIDAY IS A SUCCESS UNLESS
THE CAMP TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED

We have every Requisite and all the Delicacies for the Camp
Amongst the New Goods Just Received, We have

**Cross & Blackwell's Strasburg Meats; Potted Ham and Chicken;
Potted Lobster; Bloater and Anchovy Paste, in porcelain
Jars; Cervelat Sausage; Imported Swiss Cheese, Etc.**

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Limited

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate
and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-
class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

New Island
POTATOES
At \$1.25 per 100.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
Free Delivery City Market

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"It will become necessary," says the Statist, "to raise the value of money in London to a point where the gold will be attracted from the United States, and unless the Bank of England affords facilities to import, the rate will have to rise to a comparatively high figure before the gold arrives."

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COMMISSIONER SENKLER.

He Reaches Vancouver by the Steamer Cutch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 28.—The steamer Cutch arrived to-day with Gold Commissioner Senkler on board. Mr. Senkler states that he believes the clean-up for the season would be fully \$20,000,000. When the passengers were on the Yukon they heard the report of a murder, but the particulars were meagre. It was reported that a man named King and another one whose name was unknown, got into an altercation on the scow and King shot the other man dead. The smallpox is reported thoroughly under control in Dawson and the town quiet and peaceful.

Hang Chow Massacres

Shanghai Reports That Nine Members of Inland Mission Were Killed.

International Expedition to Peking Will Start About Wednesday Next.

Text of the Chinese Appeal to Great Britain For Mediation.

Shanghai, July 28.—It is reported that nine members of the China Inland mission have been massacred near Hang Chow. Three additional warships arrived here to-day.

There are now 2,500 troops at Woo Sung fort, 15 miles from Shanghai, on the Yang Tse. Three thousand troops are now at the arsenal. Small detachments are arriving hourly. Canton is reported quiet.

Paris, July 28.—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, says he is convinced the legations in Peking are safe and sound, although some of the buildings may have been destroyed. While this is the conviction, it is not shared by the officials, and the special despatches received from the Far East during the past week have raised renewed hopes that some, if not all, of the members of the legations are still alive. Minister Yu Keng thinks the silence of the ministers in Peking not so ominous as it is considered abroad, and he asks that China be given another five days' credit to produce authentic and satisfactory news of the legations, or, perhaps, of the ministers themselves.

The equivocal declarations of Li Hung Chang have served to deepen the feeling of mistrust regarding all Chinese affirmations and the Associated Press learns that the foreign governments intend to disregard Li Hung Chang's recommendations, which, they believe, are made in bad faith, not to march on Peking. On the contrary, the international expedition will start about the middle of next week, following closely the railway. Little doubt is felt that the Chinese government will hold the surviving European ministers as a lever to secure better terms in the final settlement, but in this they will be disappointed, for the powers will exact for this violation of international law even a heavier indemnity than they have demanded if the ministers had been allowed to leave Peking of their own volition.

Meanwhile negotiations are actively proceeding between the powers, and the situation is not without its interest. The entry of international troops into Peking is a matter affording subject for the greatest anxiety. Already things do not appear to be going altogether smoothly at Tien Tsin, and jealousy is beginning to peep out that may develop into a very serious disagreement before long. As indicating Russian suspicions, it is known here that Russia is mobilizing 200,000 men at Odessa for any emergency.

London, July 28.—In the correspondence on China brought down in the House of Commons to-day is a telegram despatched from the Emperor of China, dated Peking, July 3, as follows: "Since the opening of commercial intercourse between foreign nations and China, the aspirations of Great Britain have always been after commercial extension, not territorial acquisition. Recently dissensions have arisen between Christians and the people of China, and certain evil-disposed persons have availed themselves of the occasion to make disturbances, and have extended so rapidly that twenty powers, suspecting the powers might have been encouraged by the imperial government, attacked and occupied the Taku forts."

"In consideration of the fact that of the foreign commerce of China more than 70 per cent. belongs to England, their China tariff being lower than that of any country, and the restrictions thereon fewer, British merchants have during the past few decades maintained relations with merchants at Chinese ports as having been as if both were members of the same family. But now complications have arisen, mutual distrust has been engendered, and the situation having thus changed for the worse, it is felt that if China cannot be supported in maintaining her possessions, foreign nations looking on so large and populous a country, so rich in natural resources, might be tempted to exploit or despoil it, and might perhaps differ among themselves with respect to their conflicting interests."

"It is evident that this will create a state of matters that would not be advantageous to Great Britain, a country which views commerce as her greatest interest. China is now engaged in raising men and means to cope with these eventualities, but she feels that if left to herself she might not be equal to the occasion should it ever arise, and therefore turns to England in the hope of procuring her good offices in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties that have arisen with the other treaty powers."

"The Emperor makes this frank exposure of what is nearest his heart, and hopes this appeal to Her Majesty the Queen-Emress may be graciously taken under consideration and an answer vouchsafed at the earliest possible moment."

FATALITIES.

Drowning at Kingston—Poisoned by Strychnine.

Kingston, July 28.—Dr. F. Carmichael, house surgeon of the general hospital, and son of Rev. James Carmichael, was drowned in the harbor last night, being upset from a canoe in which with a lady he was listening to a band concert. The lady was saved.

Winnipeg, July 28.—Henry Jenkinson, 26 years of age, in the employ of William Dickson, a farmer at Indian Head, committed suicide by taking strychnine during a fit of temporary insanity.

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A Boon to Stout Persons

Reduces Corpulency By External Local Application.
GEO. MORISON & CO., - 55 Gov't St.

Still Another Shanghai Story

A Russian Banker Is Reported to Have Arrived From Peking.

He States That Legations Were Destroyed and Foreigners Massacred.

London, July 28.—The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a Russian banker, who left Peking on July 7 and arrived at Shanghai on Wednesday, July 25, says that when he left Peking all the legations had been destroyed and all the foreigners murdered. The minister, seeing that death was inevitable, shot his families. Sir Robert Hart, the banker added, committed suicide in despair.

A parliamentary paper on China was issued this afternoon dealing with the period of the murder of Missionary Brooks on January 1 to July 15, when the Chinese minister at London communicated to Lord Salisbury the imperial edict. The penultimate written communication from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated May 21, declares that "the demeanor of the inhabitants of Peking is quiet and civil towards foreigners, although, from the panic among native Christians, it may be assumed the latter are being subjected to threats of violence." Sir Claude Macdonald was convinced that a few days of heavy rainfall to terminate the drought which has helped to excite the unrest of the country districts would do more to restore tranquility than any measure the Chinese or foreign governments could take.

Through a Yokohama despatch the government has received information that the Chinese attacked a body of Japanese and Koreans in the vicinity of An Tong, on the north side of the Yellow river. Refugees have arrived at Wiju, Japanese reinforcements were proceeding to the scene of the conflict.

The latest news received at St. Petersburg from Blagovestchensk was dated July 23. The Russian garrison had been re-supplied with ammunition and would be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived.

Shanghai, July 28.—The manner of the Russian bank at Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's new Chinese branch stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Peking, who had just arrived, confirmed the report of the Peking massacre. Torture, death, and the killing of the Chinese were inevitable. Seeing that death was inevitable, the Chinese minister killed his families at the last moment, committed suicide.

New York, July 28.—Cable messages were received to-day by both the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and the American Bible Society, corroborative of the report that the missionaries at Pao Tung Fu had been massacred.

THE PREMIER'S TROUBLES.

Clamorous Liberals Not Satisfied With Sunny Smiles.

Montreal, July 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has left for his home in Athabasca, where he will spend a few days before returning to Ottawa. The Premier had anything but a pleasant time during his long stay in Montreal. He was besieged by Liberal kickers, and had to listen to numerous complaints about the way in which the government patronage was being distributed. The Premier, however, was not discouraged. He was besieged by Liberal kickers, and had to listen to numerous complaints about the way in which the government patronage was being distributed. The Premier, however, was not discouraged.

The Premier, during his stay in Montreal, was waited upon by a number of the faithful, whom he had to pacify with his sunny smile, but his efforts were far from being a success. He is relying upon Mr. Tarte to fix up matters when he returns.

MARLBOROUGH HOME.

He Had Some Escapes, but Went Through Without a Scratch.

London, July 28.—The Duke of Marlborough had most interesting experiences in South Africa, and through participating in many of the fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness. After leaving Bloemfontein, where he was attached to Lord Roberts' staff, he joined Gen. Ian Hamilton, acting as "gallant" for him during the hard-fought progress toward Pretoria. The Duke had several narrow escapes. On one occasion a shell burst within a few feet of him. A fragment hit Gen. Hamilton in the small of the back and knocked him down, but by great luck it failed to penetrate. The Duke of Marlborough escaped the firing line, and he and his cousin, Mr. Winston Churchill, rode out to the enclosure where the British officers were imprisoned. There at first took him for a Boer, but when he was recognized he was released. Then they hoisted a Union Jack, made during their captivity out of stolen vintner, and treasured up till that long expected moment.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis West were married yesterday in St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London.

Richard Yelland, well known as a landscape painter, died yesterday at Oakland, Cal.

A report from New Orleans states that Yucatan Indians to the number of six thousand defeated a force of three thousand Mexican troops.

The New Orleans late Friday night burned down a school house, under the impression that negroes had secreted there arms and ammunition.

The price of canned beef in the United States has risen owing to the requirements of the war in China.

Amiral Soap.

Reduces Corpulency By External Local Application.
GEO. MORISON & CO., - 55 Gov't St.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

General Roberts Will Not Make Terms With Dewet.

London, July 28.—A special from Capetown says: "Gen. Christian Dewet has offered to surrender on condition that his followers be permitted to return to their homes unmolested. Lord Roberts has refused anything except unconditional surrender."

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Electric Railway Offer—Will Entertain Women's Council.

Vancouver, July 28.—The finance committee will recommend the council to accept the offer of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to increase the percentage of the city's ownership of the city consolidating the leases of all its lines, so that they would all terminate in the year 1918.

The city will entertain the ladies of the Women's Council on their arrival here at lunch at the V. W. C. A. home, and place at their disposal carriages for a drive around the park.

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MUNYON'S SUCCESS

Is Only What Ought to Be Expected From HIS METHODS

Upright in Everything—Always Keeping Faith with the People, and Above All, Curing Them of Their Ills—Why Wouldn't Success Follow?

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Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Importers of LIMITED.
IRON-STEEL HARDWARE-PIPE FITTINGS

CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.
MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59
P. O. DRAWER 618.

A new torpedo boat, the Barney, was launched for the United States navy at Bath, Maine, yesterday. Her speed is to be 28 knots and her cost \$170,000.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

MARRIED.
DENNIS-WILMOT—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Victoria, B. C., July 23, by Rev. Mr. Leslie Chav. J. E. Dennis and Miss G. E. Wilmot.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.
VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., 323 West Broadway, of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St., 8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

SINGERS OF ENGLAND—A. M. Lodge A. O. U. W., hall 2nd and 4th Thursday J. G. Taylor, secretary.

Assignee's Sale—D. Pottinger Estate
Tenders for the purchase of the stock in trade, goods, wares and merchandise, furniture and fixtures now contained in the premises known as 72 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, and the good-will of the said business lately carried on by D. Pottinger are invited to Saturday, August 4, at 12 noon. Purchaser will have option of continuing lease, which has three years to run. Terms cash.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Particulars may be obtained from A. HENCHLEY, Assignee, 40 Yates street, or from LANGLEY & MARTIN, Solicitors for Assignee, 35 Government street.

A. O. F.
Members of Courts Vancouver, Northern Light and Juvenile Foresters are requested to meet at the Market Hall at 7:30 p. m. sharp Tuesday evening next, the 31st inst., for the purpose of attending the reception of H. H. Excellency the Governor-General. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

W. P. FULLERTON, Secretary Court Northern Light.

I. O. O. F.
Members of Columbia Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., will meet at the I. O. O. F. Hall Tuesday evening next, the 31st inst., at 7 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the reception of H. H. Excellency the Governor-General. Members of other lodges and visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

PHIL R. SMITH, N. G. R. W. FAWCETT, Secy.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Tenders are invited for the erection of a stone and pressed brick building, corner of Douglas and Johnson streets for Mr. Robert Porter.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, who tender must be delivered by 12 noon on Friday, the 3rd day of August.

W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Architect.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Friday, 10th day of August next, for the purchase of 20 acres of land (more or less) more particularly known as the Spanish property, being subdivision 5, plan section 45, Victoria District, and situated on the Glendon road, about five miles from Victoria city.

The land, which is partly cleared, and fronts on the water, and is well adapted for fruit growing and poultry raising, and the buildings consist of a 5-roomed hard-finished cottage and all outbuildings. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply or address FRED CARNE, JR., 80 Yates St., Victoria, B. C. For the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. G. Standish.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
In the matter of the Estate and Effects of Rebecca Ann Sills, late of Victoria, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rebecca Ann Sills, late of Victoria, deceased, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified and the nature of the debt, to the undersigned, who tender must be delivered by 12 noon on Friday, the 3rd day of August.

As soon as this condition was reached the C. D. Co.'s steamers, loading to full capacity and running on fast schedule, quickly reduced the freight, according to nature of the present act initiated by the Act to provide for the formation of a time to time, as disputes may arise, of councils of labor conciliating and arbitration." Chap. 109, Revised Statutes, 1897, to accomplish such purposes as expressed in this act, in the event of a labor dispute occurring, repeatedly, which ought to be immediately settled for the public good, and inasmuch as such an act would involve the expenditure of public moneys, and cannot therefore be presented to this house by any private member, that this house urges the necessity of such provision as above as soon as practicable.

Notice was inadvertently omitted in yesterday's Colonist of the introduction by Mr. Green on Friday of the petition of the Pacific & Orient Railway Company, in motion of Messrs. Rogers and Hunter, it was also ordered that all correspondence and tenders in connection with the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo trunk road between Cottonwood and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899 and 1900 be brought down.

That good legislators are not always good sailors was well shown yesterday upon the occasion of the members' visit to the Iowa. The water was choppy and the row boats small, and so Mr. Snooker Boath and Mr. B. C. Smith were lost my carrots, turnips and field peas. My potatoes are attacked and I expect them to go also. They are also eating up clover land in the district. The present remedy is too weak for the disease and also too expensive and I think the government should take this matter into serious consideration.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

NOTICE
On behalf of Mrs. Trounce and myself, I wish to thank our many friends for the kind sympathy tendered during our recent bereavement.

JNO. RICHARDS.

Victoria Building Society.
The semi-annual meeting of the above society will be held at Sir Wm. Wallace Society Hall, Broad Street, Wednesday, the 1st Aug., 1899, at 8 p. m. for the following business: To receive the secretary's financial statement for the past half year and any other business that may be brought before the meeting, and the holding of the 61st drawing for an appropriation.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

NOTICE
On behalf of Mrs. Trounce and myself, I wish to thank our many friends for the kind sympathy tendered during our recent bereavement.

JNO. RICHARDS.

Lost or Found.
LOST—On Esquimalt road, between Doran's and the beach, via Constance Avenue, a gold nugget scarf pin. Reward on returning to Colonist office.

LOST—On July 28, between Fort and Government streets, a lady's sunshade, with brooch. Return to this office.

LOST—Near Cadboro Bay, black and white English setter bitch. Reward if returned to H. B. Robertson, 8 Bastion Square, Victoria.

LOST—On Sunday, 15th, between Simcoe street and beach, via South Turner street, small gun metal watch. Finder, kindly return to 6 South Turner street.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.

LIMITED.
BENNETT, B. C., and WHITE HORSE, Y. T.

Pioneers in the Lumber and Saw Building Industries on the Upper Yukon
BUILD THE WELL KNOWN
V. Y. T. Scows.

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse.
FRED G. WHITE, Manager.

Properties For Sale by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained. We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land, all under cultivation, and beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit, flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Port street cars. Will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building; streets, paved; reasonable; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; \$6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two lots, each 1/2 acre, \$5,500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, \$2,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HAIRSON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, \$1,750; \$250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre, \$4,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 1/2 acre; cottage six rooms, \$1,100; \$250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1 1/2 lots and 2-story dwelling, \$1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 1/2 acre, 3-story brick and basement, \$6,000; well located for factory of any kind; only \$100,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for \$800; handsome building site; view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of \$12.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chamber street)—Two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; \$8,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, \$2,100. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot, \$2,200; cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

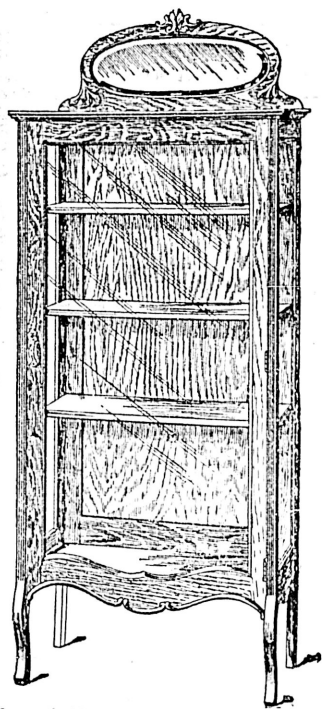
CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, \$850; \$100 cash and balance on time; \$200 cash and balance on time. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

McCLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for \$1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

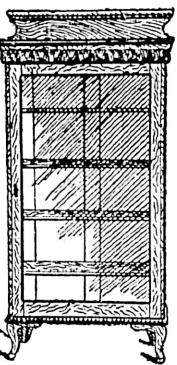
COLUMBIA STREET—Running through to Beatty street, 1/2 lot, 6-roomed cottage, with 1/2 acre of ground, \$2,200; cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180, facing south, on good street; price \$1,400; \$100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

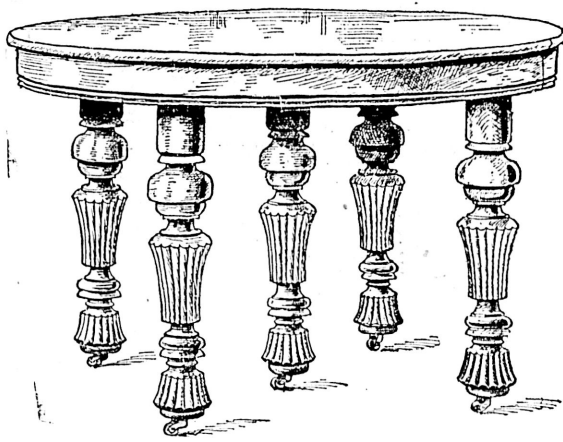
WEILER BROS. FURNITURE DEPARTMENT



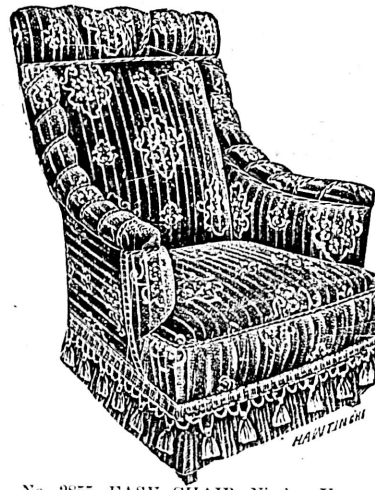
No. 376—CHINA CLOSET: Golden Oak—\$20.00.
Also more Elaborate and Larger Sizes—\$35.00 and \$60.00.



No. 176—BOOKCASE: Golden Oak—\$15.00. (A nice convenient size.)
Larger Sizes at \$20.00, \$30.00 and up to \$60.00. (Very handsome.)



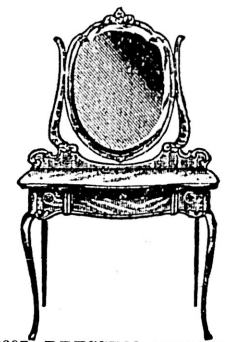
No. 278—EXTENSION TABLE: Extends to 8 feet; 45 inches in diameter when closed; made in Elm, Golden finish—Only \$14.00.
Other styles of Rich and Handsome Round and Square Extension Tables, at \$24.00, \$30.00 and \$40.00. We show 20 distinct patterns from \$7.50 to \$75.00.



No. 2855—EASY CHAIR: Nicely Upholstered in best manner; style similar to cut—\$20.00 and \$25.00.
We show more than 50 styles of Upholstered Easy Chairs from \$10.00 to \$75.00.



No. 1616—COBBLE SEAT ROCKER: Oak, Golden and Antique Finish—\$3.50.
Also in Birch and other woods in great variety—\$3.00 to \$7.00.



No. 2607—DRESSING TABLE: Several Sizes, similar to above, in Oak or Mahogany—\$25.00.
Larger and more Elaborate Styles at \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00.

We were never better prepared to meet your wants in the Furniture line than at the present time. Our third and fourth floors are covered with samples of the newest and best goods.

Our immense stock in every department and our facilities for filling orders promptly no matter how large should be borne in mind by hotel keepers, steamboat owners and traders, as well as housekeepers.

One glance through our showrooms will more than convince you that ours is the store to make your purchases in housefurnishings of all kinds.

SHOWROOMS Government St,
cor. Broughton.
FIVE STOREY BUILDING

WAREROOMS, cor Broad and Broughton Sts.
FACTORY, Humboldt St., foot of Douglas.

Burdett-Coutts Arraignment

Draws a Terrible Picture of
Suffering of Sick and
Wounded.

Sick Lying on Ground in Bloem-
fontein Without Care or
Nurses.

From London Times.

To a mind stocked with scenes which would sicken the hardest heart, it comes like a blow between the eyes, leaving one dizzy and bewildered, to learn that at the very moment when these horrors were at their worst and when men were dying like flies for want of adequate attention, a large company of intelligent and well-meaning gentlemen at home, both lay and professional, were feasting on—among other things which the war-worn soldier out there would have been equally glad to have—the perfection of the medical and hospital arrangements in this campaign.

On that night (Saturday, April 28) hundreds of men, to my knowledge, were lying in the worst stages of typhoid with only a blanket and a thin waterproof sheet (not even the latter for many of them) between their aching bodies and the hard ground, with no milk and hardly any medicines, without linen of any kind, without a single nurse among them, with only a few ordinary private soldiers to act as "orderlies," rough and utterly untrained to nursing, and with only three doctors to attend on 350 patients. There were none of the conditions of a forced march about this. It was a mile from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State, a large town which we had occupied for more than six weeks, with a line of railway to two seaports, along which thousands of troops and countless trainloads of stores and equipment of all kinds, for everyone but the sick, had been moving up during the whole of that leisurely halting time.

About the same day a convoy of wounded men were being subjected to nameless tortures for want of any ambulance transport or the simplest comforts, huddled together in rough, springless ox-wagons, jolted over spruit and drift for forty miles, the road being strategically safe and their destination this same Bloemfontein, provided with most things except humane appliances for the wounded. These are two typical instances of the state of things here on April 28.

From morning to night the gloomy processions followed each other across the market square at slow march, with arms reversed, bearing shapeless figures sewn up in blankets to unknown crowded graves in the cemetery on the southern hill, day after day, and week after week, in ever-growing numbers. How many of these might to-day be strong men, full of life, rejoicing at their near return to home and friends, is a terrible speculation which must be left to those who consider the condition attending their sickness and death.

By what incredible ignorance of the then current facts, by what bankruptcy

of insurance against patent dangers, were such funeral-baked meats permitted to furnish forth that ill-timed feast at the Reform Club, where the spirit of congratulation filled the atmosphere, and nothing was heard but the eloquent and highly authoritative statements that "It would not be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged than the medical service in this war." Next morning, very naturally, the press took up the chorus, and a comforting sense of satisfaction and pride settled down on the public mind. Amid all the checked course of this war, here at last was one white illuminated square, one just and righteous cause of national congratulation. The reputation of England for humanity had been vindicated, for all was well with the sick and wounded.

The horrors of these scenes, the tortures suffered by our wounded there, owing to shortcomings of medical equipment and transport, were a by-word in every mouth before the first chapter closed.

So far as the sick are concerned, there have been two plagues in South Africa—the plague of blindness and the plague of typhoid. Typhoid can easily be got rid of, but if allowed to remain it doubles the dangers of blindness when that supervenes. Just as there was no quaver in the note of absolute perfectibility about the past, so there was no warning as to the future. Read the two speeches through from end to end and no whisper of it is to be heard. The past accounted for the extreme limit of patience which the army medical department could deal with efficiently—say, 5,000. There had been no sickness to speak of. Yet the lesson of every war that ever occurred is writ large in history, and carved on a million tombstones—three sick, at least one wounded. We had no place for observation as to the 15,000 and more to come, and how they were to be dealt with by an organization suitable to 5,000, and already full? Was it fair to the British army was it just to the British public to go thumping the tub of "perfection" and to pronounce the verdict before the real trial began? Would it not have been common prudence to wait and see what would happen? It was no longer even a matter of speculation. Already typhoid had opened her deadly wings, and spread them like some mighty vulture over march and camp and field and town, from front to base. But typhoid is the known scourge of South Africa. The danger was always patent, was it one's duty to think, to warn, to prepare?

With no further equipment than two marquees and a few bell tents, no additional staff or any other aid, we had 316 patients, of whom half were typhoid. Their condition was almost indescribable. The tents were bell tents such as were mentioned in a former letter, as affording sleeping accommodation for six or eight orderlies when working and in sound health.

In many of these tents there were ten typhoid cases lying closely packed together, the dying against the convalescent, the man in his "crisis" pressed against the man hastening to it. There was not room to step between them. Think of this, you who know the sort of nursing a typhoid patient requires. With no beds or mattresses, and only 42 stretchers in the whole hospital, it followed that 274 patients had to be on the earth. There was a great scarcity of blankets, and no patient could have more than one, with a water-proof sheet between his body and the ground. The ground was hard and stony, and at night the temperature falls to freezing point. Besides other deficiencies which cannot be described, there were no sheet or pillow cases or pre-

tense of bed linen of any kind, only the coarse rug grating against the sensitive skin burning with fever. The heat of these tents in the midday sun was overpowering, the odours sickening. Men lay with their faces covered with flies in black clusters, too weak to raise a hand to brush them off, trying in vain to dislodge them by painful twitching of their features. There was no one to do it for them. Seventeen orderlies had come with or been raised for the half-section field hospital, ten had been taken away, only ill—and then jolted across the void, which in this place is much broken by spirits and gullies. One case was a state of hemorrhage when moved. The order came to evacuate the hospital; the medical officer had no choice but to obey; there were no ambulances. In three days four of these twenty were dead men.

THE MASONS' PICNIC.

A Successful Outing at Duncans Yesterday—The Sports and Victors.

The Masonic picnic occurred at Duncans yesterday, when a large gathering of the fraternity were present. The train left the E. & N. railway station at 9 o'clock, with about 350 members and their friends, and arrived at their destination at 11:30, and were welcomed by the brethren of the thriving village of Duncans, who left nothing undone to make the time as pleasant as possible during their stay. Bro. E. G. Wickens' orchestra rendered a pleasing musical programme, which was much appreciated by those present, and many complimentary remarks were passed by the people of Duncans. The following is a list of sports carried out during the afternoon:

Tug-of-war—composed of teams from the North and South. The South was represented by Broe, Griffiths, Greeves, Stevenson, Robertson, O'Connell, Sloan, Church, Dickie, Armstrong, Maitland-Douglass and J. Fraser (captain). North: Messrs. Fodan, Blake, Camp, Handolph, Russell, Day, Conway, Worden, Hour-

ton, Massey, J. Tranton (captain). After a long pull the North won, but credit must be given to the able manner in which he handled his team. He has made a study of tug-of-war matches in England, and who, it is claimed, has never captained a losing company.

Quilt catch—1st, L. Tait and G. Glover; 2nd, H. Pauline and E. Conway. Foot and shoe race—1st, J. Day; 2nd, A. A. Davis; 3rd, L. Tait. Potato race—1st, L. O'Connell; 2nd, W. McGirr; 3rd, H. A. Pauline. Thread and needle race—1st, Miss M. Glover; 2nd, Mrs. Law; 3rd, Mrs. Crocker; 4th, Miss Marion Glover. Arithmetic race—1st, Miss Teuto; 2nd, Miss Brooker; 3rd, Miss Sage.

Veterans' race—1st, G. Glover; 2nd, G. Mecher; 3rd, Dr. Hande; 4th, M. Banks. Brother Glover won with ease, and holds the title of the champion "Vet" of the Island for the ensuing year. Sack race—1st, D. Jones; 2nd, J. J. Randolph; 3rd, H. Smith. Egg and spoon race—1st, Miss Tait; 2nd, Miss M. Glover; 3rd, Miss McKennell.

Boys' race—1st, J. Brooker; 2nd, M. Clarke; 3rd, S. Okell. Members' race—1st, D. Jones; 2nd, G. Peden; 3rd, J. McGirr; 4th, L. Tait. Girls' race—1st, Miss Okell; 2nd, Miss Pierce; 3rd, Miss F. Davey. Committee race—1st, Sergt. Howwell; 2nd, L. Tait; 3rd, J. J. Randolph. At the conclusion of the programme the prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Young, of Nanaimo, and Mrs. J. Pierce, of Victoria.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

To the Deaf—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Lar Drums may have them free. Address 204D The Nicholson Institute, Langcott, Gannaraber London, W.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, July 28.—The following quotations ruled this day on the Board of Trade:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept.....	76	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4
Corn—	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Port—	11.97	12.00	11.80	11.80

New York, July 28.—The following quotations ruled this day on the Stock Exchange:

Ann. Sugar	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept.....	127	127 1/4	126 3/4	126 3/4
Ann. Tobacco	90 1/4	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
People's Gas	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 1/2
C. E. & Q.	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 1/2
Manhattan	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	60	60 1/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
Atch. & S. P. pfd.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 1/2
Tenn. C. & I.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Ann. S. & W. com.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
B. & O.	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Louis. & Nash.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
U. P. com.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Cont. Tobacco	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2

RETAIL MARKETS.

Victoria, B. C., July 27.

Flour—	
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	\$ 6.50
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	6.50
Leitch's, per bbl.	5.50
O. K., per bbl.	5.50
Snowflake, per bbl.	5.00
Calgary, Hungarian	5.00
Beaver, per bbl.	5.75
XXX Buderby, per bbl.	4.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	30.00@32.00
Corn (whole), per ton	29.00@30.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	28.00@32.00
Oats, per ton	28.00
Outmeal, per 30 lbs.	40¢
Roller Oats, (B. & K.)	04
Roller Oats, (B. & K.) 7th sack	30
Feed—	
Hay (baled) per ton	14.00@16.00
Straw, per bale	50¢
Middlings, per ton	17.00@20.00
Brass, per ton	20.00@18.00
Ground Feed, per ton	20.00@30.00
Vegetables—	
Potatoes (new) per 100 lbs.	1.25
Peas, per lb.	5
Potatoes (new) per lb.	5
Water Cress, per bunch	5
Cabbage, per lb.	5
Caiflower, per head	10¢
Celery, per bunch	15
Lettuce, four heads for	25
Onions, per lb.	6
Onions (pickling) per lb.	3¢
Gherkins, per lb.	3¢
Radishes, 2 bunches for	5
Carrots, per lb.	2
Artichokes, per doz.	50
Cucumbers (Island) each	15
Fish—	
Salmon, (smoked) per lb.	18
Salmon, (cured) per lb.	10
Shrimps, per lb.	50
Cod, per lb.	8¢
Haddock, per lb.	8
Flounders, per lb.	8
Crabs, 3 for	25
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs, per doz.	30
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.	25
Butter, (Delta Creamery)	30
Butter, (best dairy)	25¢
Butter, (Cowichan creamery)	30
Cheese, (Canadian)	18¢
Lard, per lb.	12 1/2¢
Meats—	
Hams, (American) per lb.	16
Hams, (Canadian) per lb.	15
Bacon, (American) per lb.	17¢
Bacon, (Canadian), per lb.	14¢
Bacon, (rolled) per lb.	12¢
Bacon, (long clear) per lb.	12 1/2¢
Shoulders, per lb.	14
Beef, per lb.	8¢
Mutton, per lb.	10¢
Veal, per lb.	10¢
Pork, per lb.	10¢
Fruit—	
Bananas, per doz.	25¢
Oranges, per doz.	25¢
Cocoanuts, each	10¢
Apples, per lb.	10
Cherries, per lb.	10¢
Strawberries, per lb.	10¢
Peaches, per lb.	8¢
Gooseberries, per lb.	6
Lemons, (California) per doz.	25
Lemons, (small)	10¢
Apples, per box	2.50
Cranberries, per lb.	12 1/2¢
Muscadels, per lb.	15
Pineapples	20¢
Blackberries, per lb.	10
Bartlett pears,	8
Raspberries, per lb.	7
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per pair	1.50¢
Ducks, per pair	1.80
Dressed Turkeys, per lb.	20¢
Duck, (dressed), each	85
Spring Chickens, each	50¢

The Position of the Family Physician

In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health.

If you are in doubt as to the reliability and general usefulness of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt,

ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 60c a bottle.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability;

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year \$8.00
Six months \$4.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year \$1.50
Six months \$0.75
Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

RECEPTION TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The programme for the reception of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto, as published in the Colonist yesterday, provides for a function of more than ordinary interest. Every one, who was present at the opening of the legislature, remarked upon the beautiful appearance presented by the many well-dressed ladies in the assembly hall and the galleries; but this will be quite eclipsed by the spectacle presented in the Drill Hall on the occasion of the civic reception of His Excellency. At least three hundred singers will occupy the raised seats, and fully a thousand ladies will be present in the Hall, which will be brilliantly decorated with bunting. The reception at the steamer and the procession to the Drill Hall, followed by the fireworks and illumination of the Park, will lend greatly to the interest of the occasion.

We are sure that we need not urge the citizens to do their share towards making the reception a success. Let us all unite and give His Excellency a rousing welcome. This is the first occasion, since the clamor of war awakened in our hearts the full strength of our loyalty, upon which we have had an opportunity of greeting one who comes to us as the personal representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty. We have testified our loyalty by contribution of Victoria boys to the Canadian Contingent, by liberal subscriptions to every patriotic fund, and by enthusiastic rejoicings over the gallant achievements of our troops. We can do so again by the greeting to the distinguished gentleman who represents in Canada the majesty of the British Crown.

YUKON PERMITS.

The reference in yesterday's Colonist to the shipping of liquor into Dawson via San Francisco has led a reader to mention to us a case of a man, connected in some way with the family of Mr. James Sutherland, acting minister of the interior, who in April last shipped 10,000 gallons of liquor into the Yukon. It reached Bennett in April and was sent down the river in June. He shipped another lot of equal amount in July, and presumably it has gone forward. Now the question arises: How can any person get a right to send liquor into the Yukon at a time when the Dominion government alleges that it is issuing permits to no one? We do not like to make charges of collusion, but in view of the fact that it was ostentatiously announced that no more liquor permits would be issued, and of the refusal of the department to issue any to Victoria merchants, it would be interesting to know how a relative of the acting minister is able to work the oracle so successfully.

THE VISITING WOMEN.

Victoria has been favored during the past week with the presence of a large number of representative women of Canada, and it can be said with justice that the character of the work done by them will compare very favorably with that of any women's convention held in any part of the world. We shall not attempt to compare it with what men do, for this would be unfair to the men, who have never yet met for the purpose of dealing with a similar class of subjects. That the meeting of the Women's Council in Victoria will be

productive of much good we have every confidence.

One of the greatest and best results of such gatherings is the spirit of unity between the component parts of the Dominion which they promote. Anything which brings together representative people from all parts of our vast country must do good. The West learns to know the East better, and to know it better is to lose some of the jealousy, which not unnaturally exists on the part of newly settled regions towards those that are more populous and influential. It tends to broaden the views of the East by demonstrating what a great country Canada is in point of fact, what its possibilities are, what a field there is for patriotic endeavor, what a boundless region awaits the energy of the youth of Canada.

We hope to see the Women's Council again with us before long, and we also hope that the example set by this organization and the impressions its members formed of Victoria and its people will induce other bodies, the majority of whose membership is in the East, to select our city as their place of meeting.

Before the Colonist again appears many of our visitors will have left the city for home. As we extended to them a cordial welcome, so we now wish them a safe return to their homes. We say good-bye; but in saying it we hope that on some other occasion we shall see our visitors again, or, if not, that what they have seen and learned during their stay on this most westerly shore of the Dominion has impressed them with the idea that Canada requires the best labor of all her sons and presents opportunities to them that are unsurpassed anywhere.

WHERE REFORM IS NEEDED.

No one, who at all watches the progress of events, will deny that civilized society, especially in English-speaking countries, is threatened with serious economic difficulties arising from the altered conditions under which labor is performed. During the last half century there has been a great revolution in this respect. Machinery has been multiplied and improved to such a degree that the number of operatives required to produce a given output is constantly decreasing. It is true that the making of machinery has itself given employment to thousands, but it is undeniable that this only in part provides labor for those whom machinery has displaced. The limit of ingenuity has not yet been reached, but is rather operating in an ever-widening circle, so that, while the artificial needs of society are far greater than they formerly were, fewer individuals must work to supply them. Women have entered almost every avocation in life. They are taking places that were formerly occupied by men. It is true that new places are constantly being created, but the increment does not keep pace with the accessions to the host of working women. Anglo-Saxon workingmen are also confronted with the competition of races whose wants are less and who are therefore content with smaller wages. This observation does not apply only to the competition of Chinese and Japanese, but to that of some European peoples, such as the Italians, the Hungs, the Galicians and others. These conditions can scarcely fail to make the life of the wage-earner one of increasing difficulty, unless the members of that class can discover how to prepare themselves to cope with the new difficulties. Many think the remedy lies in trade-unionism; but we do not think so. We believe that the condition of labor can be more thoroughly improved by temperance reform than in any other way. The evil of drink is striking at the very foundations of society and is unfitting thousands of men and women for the strenuous life of our modern civilization. The history of the world shows that the sober races have always overthrown those which indulged excessively in the pleasures of appetite. In ancient days the ruin was wrought by fire and sword, and destruction came suddenly. In modern times the work will be done by competition, and, though the process will be slower, it will be none the less sure. The great railway companies, which have employed Japanese as section men, have not done so because they are cheaper, but because they are steeper. Other large employers of labor will corroborate the statement that the drinking habits of employees are very great obstacles to the successful prosecution of many enterprises requiring the hiring of large numbers of men.

This is a subject to which organized labor might with advantage turn its attention. We are not especially in favor of prohibitory legislation, for it is next to impossible to keep men sober by act of parliament. We believe in the old-time force of moral suasion, in getting the individual to see the harm which results from intemperance. Nothing would do society more good than the inauguration within the labor unions of a temperance movement. There are thousands upon thousands of working men, who both by precept and example testify to the great good of temperate lives. Such men can immensely benefit their fellows and the whole country by taking steps in the direction suggested. This world grows richer through labor only—not by labor of the hands alone, for unless there are intelligent minds to plan, skillful hands would be unable to execute. Hence that ever reduces the working ability of men reduces by so much the wealth of the nation. Through intemperance the productive ability of the community is vastly decreased. There is a vast waste of energy. One of the cardinal principles of science is that energy cannot be destroyed. It may be wasted, however, and when it is wasted it does great direct and indirect injury. In a temperate com-

munity the waste of energy is comparatively small, and much of what is utilized will be devoted to the benefit of the individual, and not to the advantage of employers. One of the most pernicious tendencies of the present day is that of wage-earners to cease wholly to be independent producers. A generation ago things were different. Men then strove to produce something for themselves. Now the great idea seems to be to depend wholly upon others. This would be largely counteracted by the inculcation of habits of temperate living, and in consequence wage-earners would become more independent. We hear much of the overcrowding of cities; and many wonder why men cannot be persuaded to get out upon the coast, where they can produce something for themselves. If one goes to any large city the answer can be read on every street corner, almost, in the shape of a saloon. An immeasurable amount of the energy of the workingmen of cities goes to maintain the saloons. They cannot get away from the cities, and, in too many cases, the habits bred in the saloons are so strong that they would not if they could. These observations do not apply with any special force to Victoria or to cities of the size of ours; but this article is not dealing with a local question or with local conditions. It treats of facts and principles that are wide-spread in their application. Nevertheless there is room in British Columbia for a great work in the matter of temperance reform.

Every man can decide the fate of the foreign ministers in Pekin according to his own judgment. He knows as much about it as anyone outside of Pekin.

Correspondents may be assured that the Colonist is glad at all times to print proper letters on topics of current interest. But if our friends wish to secure prompt publication of their letters they ought to make them as brief as possible, especially during the session of the legislature.

A great deal of regret was expressed in the city yesterday that the Iowa should have been allowed to drop anchor off Victoria and fire a salute without the compliment being returned. The Colonist does not pretend to understand the intricacies of naval and military etiquette, but the silence of every gun afloat or ashore seemed to civilians like the refusal of a person on the street to acknowledge a courteous salutation. It is right to add that there were no ships in Esquimalt except a torpedo-boat destroyer, the commander of which could hardly take the initiative in a matter of this kind. We will probably be told that in mentioning the matter at all we are transgressing some rule of exalted tomfoolery, which may be the case. All we wish to do is to express how ordinary every-day people feel in regard to a matter of international courtesy. We beg to assure Admiral Kautz that the people of Victoria appreciate the honor done them by the visit of his gallant ship, and that she will carry from our port their most kindly regards. Admiral Kautz and the officers of the Iowa made a most favorable impression upon all of our citizens who had the pleasure of meeting them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

JAMES BAY PLATS.

Sir: For Mr. A. J. Morley is "strange," say "strongly" possessed of the idea. VERBUM SAP.

POISONING PETS.

Sir: I wish to call attention to a practice which I have every reason to believe exists, namely, the secret and cruel habit of poisoning pet animals. Last year three cats belonging to my children were poisoned, one after the other. Two of them died in great agony, but the third managed to pull through, but has never been the same animal since. With regard to dogs, however, looking to their predatory and roving disposition, I would not like to say very much, except that I think the line ought to be drawn at one's own land and that other people's private grounds should be sacred. Some heartless individual, however, appears to have thought my garden a proper place to put some of his deadly bait. With the result that, after suffering three days' agony, a little pet dog (familiar to many of your readers, as generally riding behind by little boy in his go-cart), has just lost its life, its symptoms being exactly the same as with the cats before mentioned. In this case I fully believe the poison was thrown into my garden, as the dog (a little terrier) was never taken out without a leash or permitted to pick up anything in the street, and could not get out of my garden unless taken out. As it is impossible for me to say who caused the dog's death, I content myself with hoping he will see this letter in your paper, as the knowledge that he has caused the death of a gentle dog, of one of the most loving and gentle of God's creatures and the greatest playmate of man, as well as to my family and myself, may perhaps cause him to reflect upon the result of his action. I understand that I am not the only person who has had reason to complain, and were I able to prove who did this I should be sure not to let the matter rest here, but these things, unfortunately, are very seldom brought home to the culprit, and most reluctantly come to the conclusion that whilst living in town it is better to do without the usual household pets.

FRANK CHAPMAN.

Oswego street, Victoria, July 26, 1900.

JAMES BAY PLATS.

Sir: In reply to the letter by Verbum Sap, in the Colonist of July 28, I would say that I am not stickler for details as to how the proposed improvements shall be made, my main object being to call attention to a feasible way of saving the present extra expense of filling the east end of the roadway, and what is of still more moment, saving the ratepayers from the taxation for these improvements. It must be clear to all that these necessary public improvements can be paid for by part of the real estate involved, which

SALES BY
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

AUCTION
OF DESIRABLE FURNITURE

ON AN EARLY DATE.

Particulars later.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

WE BUY

or advance money on all classes of personal property.

AUCTION SALES

undertaken on the shortest notice in all parts of the district.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd.
Leading Auctioneers.

does not, and never has, brought any revenue to the city, and thus directly save the cost of interest on the additional debt. "Verbum Sap" kindly answers his own question as to where the bit of real estate is to be found, and with it to pay for each work, by calling attention to a bona fide offer of \$250,000 for the flats at some former time. Now, granting he is right in his estimate of the cost of a permanent way being \$100,000, this would relieve the city of debt and interest and leave a balance of \$150,000 in real estate, the value of which would be enhanced by the improvements. As regards the kind of structure, that must depend entirely on whether the flats are finally to be filled or remain a part of the harbor. In the latter case a bridge would be kept in being, but if, as suggested, the east side of the structure is to be fronted with stores, and the flats made available for building, then a permanent roadway by all means; and, with all due respect to "Verbum Sap," there is no reason why such a structure should not be made a work of beauty and interest in its surroundings. If a bridge is built to be permanent, the cost would no doubt be as great as for a permanent roadway, to say nothing of the cost of maintenance of a bridge that is put and kept in being. In effecting the rescue of five men from the wreck of the American schooner Hera, November 27, 1899. It is probable that the medals will be presented by a representative of the United States government.

A. J. MORLEY.

VICTORIA, JULY 28.

PRINCETON VS. ALLISON.

Sir: A report being in circulation, partly confirmed by the advertisement in your paper, that an endeavor will be made to have the government head offices of the Similkameen district located at Allison, I think it only right that I, as delegate for the people of Princeton, should place before the members of the legislature the reason why such action would be looked upon as a matter of gross injustice.

The reasons why the court house, jail and school should be built at Princeton and not at Allison are as follows, viz.: Because the Similkameen government promised to build them, sent the gold commissioners to select the lots and built the title deeds given them by the townspeople company. On the strength of these and other promises a number of people took up their residence at Princeton. The town now comprises 22 buildings, occupied as stores, livery stables, etc.; there are 4 private residences, and 4 more in course of construction, making 30 in all; with a population of from 150 to 200 people; whilst Allison is at present represented by 2 houses, one occupied by the agent, and has an adult population of 3. If one goes to school, a second to jail, and the third to the court house, there will be no one left to represent the community. Secondly, because Princeton is the established mining centre of the district and is within 11 miles of Copper Mountain; whilst the trail (so-called wagon road) from Allison is many miles longer. Thirdly, Princeton has been paying taxes to the government for three years past, whilst the Allison contributions are in embryo. 4th. Because the Princeton townsite is always above flood level. One argument used by Allison is that Allison has a bridge, and that Princeton has not. The structure of its bridge almost completed, in accordance with government plans, furnished by Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, and the present government are now asked to ratify the agreement made by that gentleman in his letter of 22nd February, and to include in the present estimate the cost of construction. The instructions for building the bridge were given before any rival to Princeton was heard of, and the money advanced for the work on the strength of the promises made by the government then in office. It would be absurd to suppose that because the Dewdney Canadian syndicate have in the meantime run up a bridge of a much less substantial nature than that demanded by the government, our present legislators would turn round and say, "Oh! you must use the bridge three miles further down the river; we can't let you have any money for your bridge now, and you were foolish to advance anything on the strength of government promises." What sort of a figure would any ministry cut who so failed to recognize their moral obligations? Again, I would like to ask the delegates at Allison if of no value to the Princeton people is the route to Copper Mountain via Allison and the so-called wagon road, which exists only in name, covers nearly 18 miles; whilst the road we are desirous of having and towards the construction of which the Princeton inhabitants are willing to subscribe largely, will only be 11 miles long and will be on the river or working side of the mountain, so far as most of the claims are situated. In conclusion, I may state that it was to the Princeton delegates that the boards of trade of Victoria and Vancouver extended their support in their demand for that most necessary road from Hope to Princeton, which we are still hoping may be surveyed at an early date, and so give the Coast ingress to the mining centres. I must apologize for the length of my letter, but I thought it most desirable to place a full statement of facts on record to enable those whom it may concern to arrive at a just decision.

VICTORIA, JULY 27.

DELEGATE.

BRAVERY REWARDED.

Presentation of Medals to the Heroes of the Hera Wreck.

A meeting of the citizens of Clayoquot was held there on Monday, July 16, for the purpose of presenting the Royal Canadian Humane Society's medals to Messrs. F. Jacobsen, T. Owen, Brewster, Campbell, Spain and Ferguson, who saved the lives of the crew of the schooner Hera on November 27, 1899, off Clayoquot.

Quite a large number of people were present, amongst whom were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, of Seattle, Dr. Holston, Mrs. and Miss Rolston, Mrs. Spain, Miss Adams, Mrs. Jacobsen, Miss Torson, Mr. Miller, Mr. J. Goltz, Mr. W. Rolston and others.

The member for the district, Mr. Neill, M. P., not being present, Mr. Frank Adams, of Victoria, who happened to be on the West Coast, was asked to present the bronze medals to the six courageous men entitled to receive them, and say a few appropriate words. Addressing Messrs. Jacobsen, Owen, Brewster, Campbell and Spain, Mr. Adams said he hardly felt competent to perform such a duty, but Mr. Neill being absent, it seemed that there was no one on the Coast specially qualified to carry it out. Col. Prior, one of the representatives in the Commons, who got the society to grant the medals, could have very properly represented the Humane Society, but he was not available on this occasion. He thought, however, that he was voicing the sentiments of the society and the public when he told the many fellows who took their lives in their hands when that terrific storm was raging, that Canada was proud of her gallant sons, who in saving a vessel on fire and human life in danger, rushed to the boat and at such great peril did their duty like men. They had the proud satisfaction of knowing the opinion of their fellow-citizens, but in addition to that the Royal Canadian Humane Society had awarded each of them a bronze medal, suitably inscribed, in commemoration of their gallant deed.

Each of the gentlemen then came forward and was presented with his medal, after which the meeting broke up, all those attending expressing themselves as pleased that the Royal Canadian Humane Society had given medals for the gallant deed. Mr. Ferguson not being present, his medal was handed to Mr. Spain, the police constable, to be given to Mr. Ferguson when he arrived. The six men are also to receive gold medals from the United States government, in fact they have already received Senator Templeman through the British embassy at Washington and Sir Louis Davies. On one side of the medals is the motto of Liberty, with the inscription "Presented by the President of the United States of America," while the other side has the motto "E Pluribus Unum." On the reverse side is the inscription "Presented to — in recognition of his heroic services in effecting the rescue of five men from the wreck of the American schooner Hera, November 27, 1899." It is probable that the medals will be presented by a representative of the United States government.

On the morning of the picnic,—"Can I help you Maria?" Yes, I've dressed Tommy—now you know him clean white. I dress myself and the two girls."—Chicago Record.

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S
LIVER
PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents
Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS

BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured.

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient, premises at the southwest corner of Douglas and View streets, and known as the Victoria Theatre Building, and from me to Joseph Boscowitz.

Dated at Victoria, this 18th day of July, 1900.

W. C. FERNETHOUGH.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF

Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BIGKFORD
61-63 Fort St.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the DEWEY'S CANADIAN SYNDICATE, Ltd., has been removed to No. 7, Board of Trade Building, Bastion

Summer Costumes Like
Summer Flowers

"Things that are made to fade and fall away,
Ere they have blossomed for a few short hours."

That is what you usually get when you purchase ready to wear hot weather clothing. Matters are totally different at the

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

Our lightest summer garments are made up as stylish and substantially as our heavy winter goods. We can guarantee, what you will get with no other similar garments,

Coolness, Comfort and Durability

ALLEN & CO., 73 GOVERNMENT ST.,

Sole Controllers for Victoria, B.C.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

FIRE MARINE
ACCIDENT, &c.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd 26 Store St.

General Agents and Commission Merchants.

BAND CONCERT

FOR SEATTLE ARGUS EXCURSION
BY FIFTH REGIMENT BAND

Goldstream Park

Sunday, July 29.

Trains Leave at 9.00 a. m., 1, 2 and 2.30 p. m.

Returning leave Goldstream 5, 6 and 7.30 p. m.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS RETURN.

A special train will leave Victoria for Wellington, Nanaimo and intermediate stations 8.30 p. m. Sunday, July 29th.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

Bicycles Free.

Traffic Manager E. & N. Ry

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large
variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed
by Competent Workmen

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned, William Charles Fernethough, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license from the premises in respect of which the same is now held by me, the Three Star Saloon, situate at No. 4 Fort Street, in the City of Victoria, being upon part of lots 131 and 132, in the City of Victoria, B.C., and known as the Victoria Theatre Building, and from me to Joseph Boscowitz.

Dated at Victoria, this 18th day of July, 1900.

W. C. FERNETHOUGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer to George Ironside Dunn, of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the southeast corner of Wharf and Johnson Streets, and being upon part of lots 131 and 132, in the City of Victoria, B.C., and known as the Victoria Theatre Building.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1900.

By his attorney in fact, James Patterson.

Balmoral Block

DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms,
en suite or single; baths.

Mrs. F. B. Williams, Prop.

Farmers, Gardeners, Florists, Etc.,

Destroy CUTWORMS by the use of PURE PARIS GREEN which is acknowledged to be the best remedy. Attention to the pest now may save you dollars this year as well as next year. We give full information. Our quality is always pure.

CYRUS H. BOWES.

Telephone 425. 98 Government Street, near Yates Street.

VICTORIA TIDES.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average low water of the year. The tide is 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

By F. Napier Denison.

Sunday, July 29.		Monday, July 30.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height. above zero
4.00 a.m.	7.9 feet	5.00 a.m.	7.4 feet.
10.30 a.m.	3.7 feet.	11.00 p.m.	4.5 feet
6.20 p.m.	8.2 feet.	6.40 p.m.	8.0 feet.
11.00 p.m.	6.4 feet.	11.30 p.m.	5.7 feet

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask For Particulars.

Heisterman & Co. District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's.
Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Weiler Bros. are offering great bargains in aluminum cooking utensils, etc.
Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Davies personally attends to the dispensing of prescriptions at all hours of the night. Purity and accuracy guaranteed.
DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
Open Day and Night
32 Government Street.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice, 17 Five Sisters block.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and bookkeepers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 80 Yates street.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons—established 218 years—world famous cutlery. Full line of table cutlery and carvers at Weiler Bros.

Lucky Numbers.—The following numbers were drawn in E. A. Morris' numbers last night: First prize, 12,054; second, 15,889; third, 10,519; fourth, 15,541.

Our hair-fanning machine has arrived. Ladies' hair shampooed and dried in 15 minutes. Price for ordinary heads of hair, 50 cents; at C. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street.

A sample line of newest finish-lamps at Weiler Bros. Only one or two of a kind; just the thing for presents.

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe's 25 cent lunch and dinner, consisting of five courses? Equal to most 50 cents meals in town. Cool and spacious dining-rooms. White cooking. 51 Fort street.

For all sorts of troubles—domestic or political—keep Hondt Ceylon Tea ready in the cabinet.

For Sale Four or five black Shetland ponies; well broken for riding or driving; single, double or four-in-hand. J. H. Whaling & Son, New Wharfedale, Wash.

PHYSICIANS

They know we have only the purest drugs and chemicals and will all prescriptions exactly as written or not at all. In short, we give you just what you need.
F. W. FAWCETT & CO., Dispensing Chemists, 40 Government street.

The Bank Exchange Restaurant—Merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock; table d'hôte dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Open day and night. Private dining rooms upstairs.

Mrs. Soupal would remind her many patrons that the time has arrived to have their sealskin and other fur garments remodeled and renovated before the great fall rush begins. We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.

Bicycle Repairs.—We undertake to have your work done on time. Rambler Cycles. Weiler Bros.

CUT WORMS

Chrysoline is sure death to this pest. Just the thing for spraying and sprinkling. A trial will prove this. At all drug stores.

Sunshine Man'g Co. Telephone 323.

Spratt & Macaulay

SCOWS FOR HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH

Coal and Wood

Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.
—OFFICES—

88 Gov't St. 82 Store St.
Telephone 404. Telephone 144.

Furs Made and Renovated.

MANUFACTURE OF SEAL SKIN JACKETS A SPECIALTY. LATEST DESIGNS FROM LONDON AND AMERICA. CALL AND SEE OUR FASHION PLATES.

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

FOR SALE

Quite a selection of First-Class Houses, Farms and Building Sites.

FOR RENT.

Several Well Furnished Houses from \$20 up.

Some particularly good houses and cottages, unfurnished.

C. C. REYNOLDS.

LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT.
34a, GOVERNMENT STREET.

Local Agent for Dowsett, Knight & Co., Land Agents, London, Eng.

Hereafter all advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on pages 4 and 8.

Lumber Goes Up.—On account of the increase in the price of logs, the local lumber dealers have raised the price of lumber to \$9 a thousand.

Burial in San Francisco.—The remains of the late Mrs. McIntosh were shipped by yesterday's boat to San Francisco.

Poitrass-Walsh.—At the Dominion hotel yesterday afternoon Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage Horace J. James Poitrass and Mary Ellen Walsh, both of Suchonish, Wash.

Farmers to Confer.—There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Institute at the Royal Oak school house at 8 o'clock Monday evening. The question under discussion will be "The Cut-Worm."

Presentation.—The Companions of the Forest will hold an "At Home" in the St. William Wallace Hall on Thursday evening next, when a presentation of jewels to the past worthy chiefs will be made.

Yorkshire Picnic Souvenirs.—Some excellent pictures of those who attended the Yorkshire picnic at Goldstream, from the camera of Mr. H. Cuthbert, are to be seen in Maynard's window, Pandora avenue.

Ten-Minute Service.—During the stay of the United States battleship Iowa at the outer wharf, the tramway company will give a 10-minute service from Government street, starting at 1 o'clock. This will prove of great convenience to the crowds who are anxious to see this magnificent fighting machine.

Rehearsal.—The ladies and gentlemen who intend to take part in the orchestra and chorus at the reception to the Governor-General on Tuesday evening are requested to attend a rehearsal at the drill hall at 9 o'clock on Monday evening, and to provide themselves with copies of the "Messiah." Any information can be had from Mr. E. A. Harris, the secretary, 35 Port street.

Veterans to Parade.—The Association of Veterans of the Army, Navy, Militia and Volunteers now being organized will be allotted a place in the proceedings attendant on the reception of His Excellency the Governor-General on Tuesday next. All veterans of the above branches of Her Majesty's service are requested to meet in the drill hall on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Veterans who have service medals are requested to wear them.

Directors Appointed.—A local board of directors for Victoria has been appointed by the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company, the members being: Noah Shakespeare, president; Lawrence Goodhue, vice-president; H. J. Knott, secretary-treasurer; John Teague, valuator; Dr. Ernest Hall, Angus McKeown, Arthur Thewissen, Capt. William Grant, Dr. Lewis Hall and B. C. Alexander.

Bus Department.—The fire alarm from Box 27 at 5:50 o'clock last evening was caused by a telephone message from Pine street, Victoria West, informing the fire department that a residence was burning. The occupant of a frame building undertook to heat a quantity of tar on a kitchen stove, with the result that the house caught fire, through the tar igniting. Neighbors rendered valuable assistance until the firemen reached the scene, with the result that the building was saved, with the exception of a badly scorched room. The loss will amount to \$25. A. W. Griffiths occupied the premises.

Governor-General's Reception.—The details of the arrangements which have been made to welcome the Governor-General, the Earl of Minto, on his arrival from Vancouver on Tuesday evening next, as published in the Colonist of yesterday, have been very generally approved of. It is anticipated that the reception will constitute the most brilliant affair of the kind ever attempted in the history of the city. The following societies have signified their intention of taking part in the procession, assembling at the market hall, Corner-market street, at 7:30: Native Sons of B. C.; Alexandra Lodge, S. O. E.; Pride of the Island Lodge, S. O. E.; Milton Lodge, Sons of St. George; Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Court Vancouver, A. O. F.; and Juvenile Foresters.

Superior Specimens of Summer Shirts! A case just to hand from New York. The S. Reid Co., Ltd.

Day's Services

In City Churches

Subj. cts. of Sermons and Choral Arrangements For Morning and Evening.

References to Be Made By Many Pastors to Woman's Work.

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven will occupy the pulpit at Christ Church cathedral this morning, the preacher in the evening being the Bishop of Columbia. The order of the choral services follow:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Alleluia.....B. Tours
Venite.....Savage
Psalm for the day.....Garret
Te Deum.....Beehoven
Jubilate.....Onseley
Hymns.....301, 298, 257
Voluntary—Chorus.....Dubois

EVENING.
Voluntary—Evangelium.....H. Smart
Proclamation Hymn.....179
Nunc Dimittis.....Garret
Hymns.....238, 250, 28
Recessional Hymn.....270
Voluntary—March.....Gullmatt

At St. John's church there will be morning prayer at 11 and evening at 7, the pastor, Rev. Percival Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.
Organ—Lord of All Power and Might.....Mason
Hymns.....257, 270 and 280
Organ—The Lutheran Processional March.....Dr. Westbrook
EVENING.
Organ—Angels Ever Bright and Fair.....Handel
Hymns.....206, 209 and 218
Organ—Postlude in D.....Slipper

The services at St. Barnabas church are: Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; choral matins and litany, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m.

The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portions are as follows:
MORNING.
Voluntary—Pastorale in D flat.....Gullmatt
Hymns.....254, 273 and 376
Voluntary—Glory to God.....Farmer
EVENING.
Voluntary—Marche Romaine.....Rhubault
Hymns.....175, 277 and 477
Voluntary—War March of Priests.....Mendelssohn

There will be holy communion at 8 matins, litany and sermon by the Bishop of Columbia at 11 and evensong and sermon at 7 at St. James' church. Rev. W. D. Farber will preach morning and evening at St. James', where there will be morning prayer at 11 and evening prayer at 7.

Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach at the Reformed Episcopal church both morning and evening, the subject of his evening sermon being "The Signs of the Times."

Rev. Benno Schum, C. S. S. R., of Seattle, Wash., will occupy the pulpit at St. Andrew's cathedral this evening at 7 o'clock. This reverend gentleman is one of the Redemptorist priests, renowned in the Catholic Church for his eloquence and his efforts. Father Schum hails from St. Louis, Mo., and is at present attached to a branch mission of that preaching order established a few years ago in Seattle. The subject chosen for this evening is of a very interesting character and will be presented in a masterly manner.

At the First Presbyterian church, corner Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, the evening subject will be "Woman's Sphere and Influence." Junior Endeavor prayer meeting is held at 10 a.m. Senior Endeavor at 8 p.m. at St. Andrew's and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. at St. Andrew's church the order of the services follows, the preacher at both services being Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Manitoba college:

MORNING.
Organ—Andante.....Dubois
Psalm.....67
Antiphon—How Long, O Lord, Will Thou Forget Me?.....Hummel
Solo, Miss Miller.
Hymns.....380, 267 and 449
Organ—March.....Soloviev
EVENING.
Organ—Largo.....Handel
Psalm.....49
Antiphon—I Will Feed My Flock.....Slipper
Hymns.....170 and 427
Song—Come Unto Me.....Handel
Organ—Offertoire.....Wely

The order of the services at the Metropolitan Methodist church, of which Rev. Elliott S. Rowe is pastor, follows: 10 a.m., church classes, 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor, "The Transfiguration"; 2:30, Sunday school; 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor, "The National Value of Women." At the evening service Miss Ethel Webb and Mr. Hodgson, of Toronto, will sing. At the Central church the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barnard, B. A., will preach at 11 a.m. on "The Shining Face," and at 7 p.m. on "The Mission of Woman."

The pulpits of Emmanuel and Calvary Baptist churches will be occupied today by Rev. Dr. Laurin, recently from India, and Rev. J. G. Hastings, Dr. Laurin preaching at Emmanuel church in the morning and Calvary church in the evening.

Services will be held in the First Congregational church morning at 11, evening at 7, when Rev. Dr. Payne, the pastor, will preach. In the morning the subject will be "An Ideal Workman," in the evening "Woman's Influence in Religious, Social and Home Life."

Special services will be held at the Salvation Army barracks on Broad street. Adjutant and Mrs. McGill, who have just returned from Alaska, will conduct the meeting at night.

Gadboro Bay 17 Acres For Sale

This charmingly situated property is for sale at a very moderate figure. The property contains a very well built two-story dwelling house, with stone foundation and cellar, containing about eight rooms. There is also a good stable, out-buildings and orchard. The land is nearly all cleared, the house being situated close to the bay, and is about four miles from the post office.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.



We Rule Good Trade.

What a delicious cup of coffee this is, Mrs. Jones. No other firm has such a fine line as our grocers. They also have the very best in all lines of groceries, dairy, tasty and wholesome breakfast foods of all kinds.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

The Leading Grocers.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXURY PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

Only Two Sizes

Left in those \$1.50 and \$1.25 starch bosom, cuff attached White Shirts, we're closing out for 50 cents. If you're size is 14 or 16½ you'd better send down and get a few. It's your last chance, and \$1.00 on a White Shirt is worth saving.

W. G. CAMERON.

Cash Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

Regina Music Box.

IN THE COUNTRY HOME.—When you go to the country buy a Regina Music Box for the summer cottage. It is the most brilliant music with a richness of tone that is a revelation to lovers of the music. AT A SUMMER HOTEL.—A Regina Music Box at a summer resort makes it more attractive for the guests and becomes one of the features of the house. It furnishes the most beautiful music at all times. IN ALL PUBLIC PLACES.—A Regina Music Box with automatic coin slot is a wonderful money-maker in any public place. It makes for itself in a very short time, all the while promoting trade and making the place more attractive. We carry them in all styles.

FLETCHER BROS.,

MUSIC DEALERS.

W. C. T. U.

When the world was young it judged men by what they said; as it grows older it estimates them according to what they do. What a man does is the real test of what a man is; and to talk of what great things one would accomplish if he had more talent, is to say how strong a man would be if he had more strength. The world is seeking for men with the strength and force of quality—the sympathy of strong and brave men who must help the world's reforms. Builders say that half the work of putting up a building is completed when they have got a good, firm foundation. Filial affection and honor to parents, a devout and unflinching reverence for religion, and keeping the Lord's Day holy are virtues too rare. When young men become Christians they are too often made into hot-house plants instead of strong, vigorous men. They are burdened with advice, instead of work; they are not accepted as soundly converted until they have been well trained in the discipline of some particular virtue, consequently they throw very little attractiveness in their life. We, as mothers, have to grieve that so many men lose inherited love for home life. A woman may make a good teacher of the children of others, but we must seek to make better teachers of our own, and this is the great object of our society to look into all woman's and man's failings and improve them.—Com.

Early Closing.—During the remainder of the summer months the Dominion Trading Stamp Company will close their showrooms at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, with the exception of Red Letter Day, August 4.

Visiting the Iowa.—United States Consul Smith and Mrs. Smith visited His Worship Mayor Hewson, Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lugin, and several young ladies to visit the Iowa yesterday morning. Admiral Kautz kindly placed his steam launch at the disposal of the party, which he himself joined, in company with Mrs. Kautz. There were other visitors during the morning, and a few venturesome people braved the rough waters of the afternoon and made the trip out to the handsome ship. All the visitors were treated with signal courtesy, and were very hearty in their expressions of admiration. The perfect cleanliness and order of everything aboard the ship were especially commented upon, and this by people who have from frequent observation how a ship of war ought to be kept. The Iowa in those respects is not surpassed by anything ever seen in these waters. She is by all odds the most formidable vessel that has been upon this Coast.

End of the Month SALE

At The Westside SPECIAL BARGAINS

The Hutcheson Co'y Ltd.

THE CORRECT THING

FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RECEPTION.

CHRISTY'S SILK HATS
DENTS KID GLOVES
English Dress Shirts and Collars.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £1,000,000 \$2,820,000
RESERVE 100,000 480,000
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES

N BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Saulton, Lussland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Hawaii & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Removal.

CASHMERE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 88½ Douglas street. All kinds of books bought and exchanged.

NOT THE ARMY WORM

But the Cut-Worm That Is Devastating Crops at Present.

The Colonist is requested by the deputy minister of agriculture to correct the statement made yesterday to the effect that the caterpillar now divesting the crops is the army worm. It is one of the very large family of cut-worms. As to the suggestion that the government should do something to abate the pest, it is difficult to say what more can be done than has been done, viz., to disseminate the knowledge that has been acquired, at a great expense, not only by officials of the Dominion government, but by those of the Mother Country and the United States. This has been done as far as lies in the power of the department of agriculture, by publication in the press and the free distribution of literature throughout the province. Copies of such literature may be had by anyone applying for them.

In connection with the poisoning of these pests, Mr. Anderson requests the Colonist to say that he is receiving most encouraging reports of the use of poisoned bran. Those who have used it say it is undoubtedly the surest remedy. General information the formula is again published: Mix 50 pounds of bran and one pound of paris green thoroughly in a dry state; dissolve two or three pounds of sugar in water, and dampen the bran and paris green with the sweetened water. As the mixture should be quite sweet to make it attractive, care should be taken not to put too much water in the sugar when dissolving it, as the object is only to dampen the bran, not to make it pasty. As paris green is a deadly poison, too much care cannot be exercised to keep it out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Early Closing.—The Westside and White House dry goods stores closed yesterday afternoon from 1 to 7 p.m., and gave their employees a half-holiday. Spencer's Arcade will close next Saturday afternoon. It did not close yesterday.

Medicos to Confer.—Medical men from all over the province are expected to attend the conference of the British Columbia Medical Association called at Vancouver for the 9th and 10th of August. One of the questions to be discussed at the meeting will be the expulsion of Doctors Hall and Gibbs for alleged unprofessional conduct. There will also be a paper on a variety of subjects of interest to the profession. Dr. Proctor, of Kamloops, will talk on appendicitis; Dr. Wilson, of Vancouver, will read a paper on obstetrics; and Dr. J. C. Davis, of Victoria, will discuss tuberculosis.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, general distress, etc., by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Eyes Tested Free

If in trouble with your eyes or eyesight, or have uncomfortable headaches—over 75 per cent. arise from eye-strain and are permanently relieved by proper glasses, call and have your eyes examined. Charges for corrections are moderate, and work up-to-date. Fifteen years' practical experience.
BLYTH SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
65 FORT STREET (near Douglas).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received on or before Thursday, August 2, at 5 p.m., for the erection and completion of a three-story building, with pressed brick and terra cotta front, on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
THOMAS HOOPRICH, Architect.
Room 25 Five Sisters Block.

A Full Supply of LAWN TENNIS GOODS.

Including Racquets, Nets, Poles, Etc.
A large shipment of Wright & Ditson's Championship Balls just to hand.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

No. 44 Government St.

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners:

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the premises known as the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery Streets, from myself to Neil Hansen.

J. S. ROLLIN.
By his attorney in fact, J. J. Bothwell.
Victoria, June 6, 1900.

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

TEACHER WANTED

A male teacher wanted for Atlin; salary, \$85 per month. Also female teacher for Discovery (five miles above Atlin); salary, \$75 per month. Apply in person to the Superintendent of Education between 9 and 5 o'clock.

Alison Townsite Lots Now in the Market

Situated on the Beautiful Valley of the SIMILKAMEEN RIVER

At the point where the Railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge, and in close proximity to Copper Mountain, is the coming business centre for all the Mining Camps from Twenty Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the railway, known as the Hope Mountain is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Penticton, west to Hope and the Tulameen, and south to Copper and Kennedy Mountains.

Now is the time to secure the most favorable location before the railway is commenced and the Government establish the head offices for that district. Railway and Wagon Road are both located through the centre of the Town. Handsome Bridge just completed over the Similkameen River connecting with Copper Mountain Wagon Road. Stores and Hotel now under construction and Saw Mill being erected close to Townsite.—Apply to

J. F. FOULKES & CO. 35 FORT ST. And Room No. 7 Head Office Weddney Canadian Syndicate Ltd. Board of Trade Building.

Tournament

Opens Monday

The Tennis Enthusiasts Are to Have Their Innings This Week.

Several Good Matches on the Schedule for Monday—Annual Ball.

The open tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club will commence on Monday, the event of that day being the final in the gentlemen's handicap singles between H. Combe (owe 15-2) and R. B. Powell (owe 10). This match will be played at 4, and should prove a most interesting one. The tournament on the whole promises to be a most successful one, a large number of entries having been received, including those of the crack players of the Mainland and Sound cities. Among the visitors will be J. A. Miller, Jr., and Arthur Remington, of Tacoma; S. L. Brunn, S. Russell, and Messrs. Gillison and Smith, of Seattle; Miss Hubbard, Vancouver; and R. Barkley, Miss A. Musgrave, Miss Livingstone and Mrs. Leather, of Cowichan. The entries follow:

Gentlemen's Singles—Mr. Russell, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gillison, Mr. F. C. Cummins, Mr. S. L. Brunn, Mr. T. Lane, Mr. J. D. Pemberton, Mr. Arthur Remington, Mr. Smith, Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. R. B. Powell, Mr. H. S. Fowell, Mr. P. S. Lampman, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. R. H. Pooley, Mr. B. Schwengers, Mr. B. G. Goward, Mr. B. H. T. Drake, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. A. Colos, and Mr. H. T. Tye, Mr. A. Miller, Jr., Mr. W. Pemberton, Mr. F. B. Ward, Mr. H. M. Hills, Mr. H. A. Goward, Mr. D. M. Rogers, Mr. A. G. Langley, Mr. R. Barkley, Mr. E. M. Carr-Hilton, Mr. B. Powell, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. J. R. Hether, Mr. B. Tye, Mr. A. Colos, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. F. B. Pemberton, and Mr. A. T. Goward.

Ladies' Singles—Miss Hubbard, Miss Fraser, Miss Musgrave, Miss V. Heisterman, Miss H. Tyrwhitt Drake, Miss M. Macrae, Miss M. Tyrwhitt Drake, Miss B. Kito, Mrs. Barton, Miss Beridge, Mrs. Frank Leather, Mrs. E. Crow Baker. Gentlemen's Doubles (open)—Mr. Smith and partner, Mr. R. H. Pooley and Mr. C. R. Barkley, Mr. G. S. Holt and Mr. H. A. Holmes, Mr. P. S. Lampman and Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. A. Colos and Mr. H. T. Tye, Mr. B. Schwengers and Mr. H. A. Goward, Mr. B. H. T. Drake and Mr. T. Lane, Mr. F. B. Ward and Mr. J. D. Pemberton, Mr. A. T. Goward and Mr. N. F. Foulkes, Mr. P. Byrne and Mr. N. F. Van der Gutch, Mr. B. Bell and Mr. H. S. Fowell, Mr. A. Remington and Mr. J. Miller, Jr., Mr. E. M. Carr-Hilton and Mr. H. P. Hill, Mr. J. R. Hether and Mr. R. B. Powell, Mr. H. Combe and Mr. A. Martin, Mr. G. H. Barnard and Mr. W. P. Gooch, Mr. B. Prior and Mr. J. B. Green, Mr. W. Pemberton and Mr. A. G. Langley, Mr. G. Wilson and Mr. P. Hunter, Mr. D. Russell and Mr. Gillison.

Ladies' Doubles—Miss H. Tyrwhitt Drake and Miss A. G. Langley, Miss D. Green and Miss A. Bell, Miss S. Pemberton and Miss Maud Cornwall, Miss Livingstone and Miss Musgrave, Miss M. Macrae and Miss B. Kito, Mrs. Barton and Miss M. Goward, Miss Prior and Miss M. Prior, Miss Beridge and Miss Patton.

Mixed Doubles (open)—Mr. J. D. Pemberton and Miss Cornwall, Mr. R. H. Pooley and Miss D. Green, Mr. P. Byrne and Miss M. Prior, Mr. F. C. Cummins and Miss V. Heisterman, Mr. S. L. Brunn and partner, Mr. G. H. Barnard and Mrs. Crow Baker, Mr. R. B. Powell and Miss Beridge, Mr. A. Remington and Mr. J. Miller, Jr., Mr. E. M. Carr-Hilton and Mr. H. P. Hill, Mr. J. R. Hether and Mr. R. B. Powell, Mr. H. Combe and Mr. A. Martin, Mr. G. H. Barnard and Mr. W. P. Gooch, Mr. B. Prior and Mr. J. B. Green, Mr. W. Pemberton and Mr. A. G. Langley, Mr. G. Wilson and Mr. P. Hunter, Mr. D. Russell and Mr. Gillison.

Entrance fees must be paid in advance. The charge for admission to the grounds will be 50 cents for each day, but season tickets at \$1.50 each can be obtained from the secretary, Mr. A. Martin. For the accommodation of the spectators a large platform has been erected between the club-house and gate, from which there is an unobstructed view of the courts. For the convenience of the lady players a room has been secured by the club at No. 20 Belcher street, just opposite the courts.

afternoon, Mrs. James Dunsmuir; Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Dunsmuir. At the Dallas hotel on Thursday evening the annual dance of the club will be held. Tickets admitting gentlemen, \$2; ladies, \$1; ladies and gentlemen, \$2.50.

The schedule for Monday is as follows:

10 a.m.—

No. 1 Court—P. S. Lampman and Miss Alice Bell vs. Capt. Bowdler and partner.

No. 2 Court—J. A. Rithet vs. B. Tye.

No. 3 Court—Miss V. Heisterman vs. Miss H. Tyrwhitt Drake.

11 a.m.—

No. 1 Court—W. Fraser and Miss Fraser vs. B. G. Goward and Miss Macrae.

No. 2 Court—T. Lane vs. J. D. Pemberton.

No. 3 Court—A. Martin vs. B. Prior.

12 noon—

No. 1 Court—H. A. Goward vs. D. M. Rogers.

No. 2 Court—J. F. Foulkes and Mrs. Burton vs. A. G. Langley and Miss M. Tyrwhitt Drake.

No. 3 Court—H. M. Hills vs. F. B. Ward.

2 p.m.—

No. 1 Court—R. H. Pooley and Miss D. Green vs. J. D. Pemberton and Miss M. Cornwall.

No. 2 Court—B. H. T. Drake vs. P. Byrne.

No. 3 Court—H. Combe vs. K. Crawley.

3 p.m.—

No. 1 Court—Mrs. F. Leather vs. Mrs. Crow Baker.

4 p.m.—

No. 1 Court—H. Combe (owe 15-2) vs. R. B. Powell (owe 10). (Handicap final, gentlemen's singles).

No. 2 Court—W. Pemberton and Miss Musgrave vs. D. M. Rogers and Miss Patton.

No. 3 Court—B. Schwengers vs. B. G. Goward.

5 p.m.—

No. 1 Court—Mrs. Barton and Miss Goward vs. Miss Macrae and Miss B. Kito.

No. 2 Court—G. S. Holt and H. A. Holmes vs. P. S. Lampman and G. H. Barnard.

No. 3 Court—R. Barkley vs. E. W. Carr.

No. 1 Court is that next the club-house, No. 2 and the wooden court, house, No. 2 next to No. 1, and No. 3

THE WHEEL.

For Better Roads.

The president of the new Capital City Cycle Club stated yesterday that the club will give a general oversight to all matters connected with wheeling in the city and will supply information to outside cities as to the facilities for wheeling in Victoria. The social side of wheeling will not be neglected, and many runs may be expected during the rest of the summer. The most urgent matter, however, will be the laying of the paths mentioned in the petition and in which every man or woman who rides a wheel is very much interested in and will warmly support. The directions in which these paths are asked are: To the Fountain, Oak Bay avenue, to Beacon Hill park and to Victoria West. The members for Esquimalt in the local house have approached with the object of securing the continuation of the Victoria West path to Esquimalt, and it is very likely that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the government to have this done. This would be a boon to Victorians, residents of Esquimalt and to the Victoria road and also to the tourists who from time to time visit our city. The petition to be presented to the council to-morrow evening follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned bicyclists of the city of Victoria, beg to inform your honorable body that we are heartily in accord with that portion of the revenue by-law imposing a tax of \$1.00 on the owner of each and every bicycle within the municipality, provided that the proceeds of such tax be expended in the construction of bicycle paths. We would, however, suggest that such construction begin as early as a date as possible and shall be upon a well defined plan whereby at least four main roads shall be started at the same time towards suburbs of the city, and that stringent regulations be enacted for the protection of these paths and their preservation for the exclusive use of bicycles.

CRICKET.

Soldiers Win.

At Work Point yesterday the Garrison team defeated Victoria by a score of 100 to 91. The scores follow:

GARRISON.

Major Wynne c. Hilt, b. Drake, 0

Sgt. Chapman c. Crawley, b. Gillespie, 37

Corp. Sergeant c. Lobb, b. Drake, 4

Sgt. Foster, hit wicket, b. Drake, 4

Gr. Hussey c. Rogers, b. Drake, 4

Gr. Campbell, b. Gillespie, 9

Corp. Knight c. Gillespie, b. Crowley, 9

Supr. Levick, b. Gillespie, 12

Supr. Colley, b. W. Hilt, 9

Gr. Irish, b. Hilt, 3

Extras 11

Byes 1

Total 106

VICTORIA.

K. Crawley c. Levick, b. Irish, 4

D. W. Rogers, b. Maj. Wynne, 22

F. W. Fowkes, c. b. Wynne, 4

H. Gillespie c. Sergeant, b. Irish, 12

H. P. Drake, b. Irish, 12

A. Gillespie, run out, 3

C. Pooley, b. Knight, 11

Corp. Wylch, b. Wynne, b. Crowley, 1

B. Prior, stumped Wynne, 1

E. W. C. Hilt, not out, 0

H. Lobb c. Chapman, b. Irish, 0

Extras 14

Leg byes 1

Total 91

LACROSSE.

Next Match.

This will be a busy week among the lacrosse players, the seniors having a match on with New Westminster in this city on Saturday and one immediately having an engagement with Seattle on the same day. An effort is being made to arrange a match between the two teams for Wednesday evening, which would be good practice for both. The seniors will be considerably strengthened by Saturday, Frank Cullin, J. Bland and George Sulder being again in training. The team will be selected from the following: Belfry, P. and C. L. Cullin, Sulder, Bland, Norman, Dewar, Finlayson, Blain, Tite, Schofield, Wilson and Frank Smith. Blain will not play centre, leaving that position for Finlayson and going into the home field. The standing of the teams is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.
New Westminster	4	4	0
Victoria	3	4	1
Vancouver	5	0	5

Westminster Wins.

Vancouver, July 28.—There was a small crowd in attendance at the lacrosse match to-day at Brockton Point between Vancouver and New Westminster, owing to the general impression that the home team would be badly beaten. The game was not of interest. This proved to be correct. New Westminster won with a score of 6 to 1, and to make matters worse, Wm. Miller and other star players of the team were in wretched form.

Summary.

Game.	Won by.	Scored by.	Time.
1. Westminster-Turnbull	10 min.	10 min.
2. Westminster-Turnbull	4 min.	4 min.
3. Westminster-Turnbull	4 min.	4 min.
4. Westminster-Turnbull	4 min.	4 min.
5. Vancouver-W. Miller	14 min.	14 min.
6. Westminster-Oddy	4 min.	4 min.
7. Westminster-Oddy	7 min.	7 min.

THE OAR.

Winnipeg Regatta.

Winnipeg, July 28.—The Winnipeg aquatic and sporting carnival concluded to-day with the Winnipeg Rowing Club regatta, which drew from Winnipeg, Toronto, and Portage took part. The junior four race was the greatest of the day. All three crews were evenly matched. Rat Portage was the first to catch the water, but were speedily overhauled by the Winnipeggers, who finished two lengths to the good. Rat Portage second and the Toronto Argonauts third. Time, 5:23.

The club four was won by McGaw's crew after a hot race.

The closing contest of the regatta was the senior eight between the Winnipeg Rowing Club seniors and eight from the Toronto Argonauts. In this race the Winnipeggers again headed their opponents and the start and kept the lead to the finish. The race was a long and hard one. This is Winnipeg's first year with the eights and their great success during the season will probably result in their attendance at the big United States regatta next year.

Annual Regatta.

The date of the eighth annual regatta of the J. B. A. A. has been fixed for August 25. The committee in charge is endeavoring to make it the most successful in the history of the association and a varied programme is being arranged.

Postponed.—The conference of the boards of trade of the Coast cities of the province, which was to have been held yesterday at Nanaimo, to consider the questions of Northern trade and transportation, has been postponed.

A War Artist.—Vilfred de Laguerie, a French newspaper man, representing Illustration, an evening sheet published in the French capital, will be a passenger on the Empress of Japan on Monday, and will keep the good people of gay Poree posted regarding the Chinese war. Mr. de Laguerie is an expert artist, besides being a clever writer.

ONTARIO VISITORS.

They Are Seeing British Columbia and Enjoying Themselves.

George E. McCraney and Donald Robertson, both of Milton, Ont., left this morning for Tacoma, to continue their summer's Pacific Coast trip, after spending a couple of days here. The former, who is a member of the legal profession, shares with the editor of an English provincial paper and Senator McDonald of this city, the honor of carrying a bill introduced into the Senator's bill of 1897, to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty by setting apart the 24th of May as a holiday, perpetual throughout Canada, under the name of "Victoria Day." Which of the three first thought of it is as yet uncertain, but the Senator's bill only anticipated a government measure of like effect for the introduction of which Mr. McCraney had secured the pledges of the Premier as well as the Minister of Justice of Canada. His campaign was successful in inducing the Toronto Globe and other Eastern newspapers to support the project, as well as to secure its endorsement by the Canadian Wheelmen's and other sporting associations. At his instance, too, the matter was introduced into the British House of Commons by the father of the bank (public) holidays, Sir John Lubbock. Coming from Mr. Joseph Martin's native town and being ardent politicians, these gentlemen were much interested in the many intricacies of that gentleman's careers out here. They return to the East via the Towns of Kootenay.

Clean Record

Continued

Victorias Defeated the Amities in Yesterday's Great Ball Game.

Large Gathering Witnesses a Grand Exhibition at Caladonia Park.

The spectators at yesterday's game between the two local rivals in the baseball arena exceeded the seating capacity of the grand stand, and, despite many counter social events, the game attracted a very flattering proportion of the elite of the city. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by his private secretary, Mr. Robert Powell, drove to the grounds punctually at three and was escorted into the oval by Hon. President T. B. Hall and Hon. Vice-President Joshua Davies. The popularity of the Lieutenant-Governor was attested by the enthusiastic ovation tendered him by the entire audience. His Honor was introduced to Captains Lenfesty and Smith, and delighted them by the hearty interest taken by him in the game. The appearance of Mr. Abraham Smith, United States consul, was the signal for another outburst of spontaneous applause.

Captain Lenfesty, of the Amities, winning the toss, elected to take the field. When the men had taken their positions, Mr. T. B. Hall handed His Honor a box containing the ball wrapped in silver foil. When His Honor gracefully tossed the sphere to Lenfesty with the request to "play ball," the grand stand fairly shook with applause. Shortly after the commencement of the game, Lieut.-Col. Prior and Mrs. Prior were escorted to seats beside His Honor.

The game, as anticipated, was exciting from start to finish. The first four innings was an exhibition of ball equal to the demands of the most fastidious on-lookers. The play was snappy and fast. There were critical positions from which both teams extricated themselves by cool, nervy headwork. As the ciphers were chalked up the audience followed the battle royal with breathless interest. In the third innings Lenfesty was in a tight hole, when Roarke, the first man up, cracked out a two-bagger. Burns and McConnell went out on flies. Wriglesworth got first on balls. Roarke and Wriglesworth stole third and second respectively. Lenfesty, however, was equal to the emergency by striking out McLeod.

The fifth inning was fatal to the chances of the Amities. Harrison was given his base on balls; Copeland took first on Widdowson's error; Holness was retired by Rithet to Scott; Smith went out on a grounder to Widdowson, and then, but hit by Roarke. Burns and Wriglesworth, aided by Schwengers' erratic throw, yielded four unearned runs.

The sixth and seventh of the Victorias were fruitless. In the eighth inning the Victoria team got another run across the plate, after two men had gone. McLeod made a base hit, stole second, and made third on Huxtable's overthrow, and came in on Huxtable's passed ball. No more runs were made, for after Harrison got first on balls and Copeland on hit by pitcher, Holness went out on a grounder to Rithet.

In the last inning of the Victorias they scored two runs after Smith and Roarke had been put out by Schultz falling to Huxtable's base hit in time to catch Burns at the plate after the former had stole second. McConnell brought in the second run on errors by Haynes and Widdowson. The Amities did not score till the sixth inning. Two runs were brought in on hits by Rithet and Huxtable and errors of McLeod, Smith and Burns. The Amities earned one run in their seventh on Schwengers' two-base hit and Lenfesty's single. Lenfesty and Holness broke even in respect to base hits, only nine being recorded off each. No blame can be attributed to Lenfesty for the Amity defeat, for if both teams had fielded perfectly, the Amities would have won by a score of 3 to 0. Holness, however, was faster and steadier than Lenfesty. He allowed no bases on balls, whilst Lenfesty gave two, and hit one batter. Holness pitched a splendid game, the Amities being all at sea on his elusive outdrops and tremendous speed. He worked his curves more effectively than Lenfesty, as was manifested by his strike out record. The battery work of the Victorias was perfect, not an Amity being able to steal second owing to the alert manner in which Holness watched first, and the beautiful speedy throws of Smith to second. The event of the day was Rithet's wonderful stop of a hard hit grounder, which he stopped with his left hand whilst on the run, and afterwards steadying himself sufficiently to catch the runner at first. For the Amities, Lenfesty, Rithet and Schwengers were the only men who could hit the ball at all safely.

whilst Roarke, Burns and McConnell did the stick work for the Victorias. Capt. Smith and Wriglesworth, of the Victorias, acted in question, of the time when they questioned Umpire Smith's decisions. This was very bad form, and whilst it can be excused somewhat owing to the zeal of the players named to win, still it is an offence that will hardly bear repetition. Right or wrong, the umpire's ruling should be accepted by both teams. Mr. Smith is to be commended for his firmness in not yielding to persuasion, for in close plays he has a perfect right to decide according to his best judgment. The playing of Scott at first is deserving of special mention. He accepted fourteen chances, making many difficult catches and stops.

	AMITY.	A. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E.
Rithet, s.s.	4 1 2 0 2 5 0
Huxtable, c.	4 1 1 0 0 5 1 2
Gowen, c.	4 0 0 0 0 3 0 0
Smith, 1st b.	4 0 0 0 0 14 0 0
Schultz, p.	4 0 0 0 1 1 0 1
Schwengers, 3b.	4 1 2 0 0 0 2 1
Lenfesty, p.	4 0 3 0 0 1 1 0
Copeland, 2b.	4 0 1 1 1 1 1 2
Haynes, 1. f.	3 0 0 0 0 0 0

	VICTORIA.	A. B. R. H. S. B. P. O. A. E.
Smith, c.	5 1 2 1 1 0 1 1
Roarke, 1. f.	5 1 2 1 1 0 1 1
Burns, 2b.	5 2 2 1 4 1 2
McConnell, s.s.	5 1 2 0 2 1 0
Wriglesworth, 3b.	5 2 2 1 1 0 1
McLeod, 1b.	5 1 1 0 8 0 1
Harrison, r. f.	3 1 0 0 2 0 0
Copeland, c. f.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Holness, p.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Victoria 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 2 7

Amity 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 3

Summary.—Earned runs, Victoria 6, Amity 1; struck out by Lenfesty 4, by Holness 13; hit by pitcher, by Lenfesty 5; bases on balls, by Lenfesty 2; two-base hits, Roarke, Schwengers. Time of game, 1 hour 37 minutes. Umpire, Mr. C. Smith. Official scorer, Mr. A. C. Anderson. Attendance, 935.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

THE UNTRUTHFUL BOER.

Sir George White's Experience With Him.

In his speech at a public banquet at Coleraine, Sir George White said that the Boer was an audacious liar. He would mention one case. Very early in the campaign, after the action of El audaung, where Gen. de Kock was taken prisoner and a number of his commandants with him, he was treated with every consideration. Sir George himself visited him in the hospital, sent the district surgeon to treat him, and even invited de Kock's own surgeon from the front to treat him. He also asked him if they could do anything for him. General de Kock said, sharply enough, "What could you do for me?" It so happened that he was able to do something for him. De Kock was an old man, and, as his own medical adviser said he would die, Sir George sent for his wife, and let her stay with him to the end. The old man did die of his wounds, and he sent them, but his wife, who was with him, died of the same disease. Sir George said that he was very much disgusted when one of his Kaffir spies brought him in the Standard and Diggers' News, of Johannesburg, in which he found that the very persons who had written and thanked him for his consideration, had certified to his paper that General de Kock died from the bad treatment he had received among the British in Lady-smith. (Cries of "Shame.")

Commenting upon the above, an English paper says:

"The circumstances were really worse than Sir George White indicated, as readers may learn by referring to what our special correspondent related in the course of his letter from Natal. General de Kock, in fact, need not have died at all. He was progressing very well, but, unfortunately, he was removed to the Dutch hospital, where he did not receive the same skilled treatment which would have been given him by British medical men. At the time of his removal Dr. Campbell expressed to our special commissioner a very emphatic opinion that the Boer general need not die, but added: 'You never can tell what may happen when the patients are operated upon with unclean instruments.'"

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of It-Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

PERSONAL.

E. M. Burns, of the Great Northern office, Vancouver, is in the city.

A. C. Flamerfelt came over from the Mainland last night.

Rev. Dr. Bryce, of the Manitoba college, arrived by the Islander last evening.

George Kenny, a pioneer miner of British Columbia, arrived from Dawson yesterday and is at the Oriental. He is interested in the Klondike district.

John L. Ingraham, chief of police of Rossland, is at the Dominion.

W. M. Bird, steward of the steamer Bristol, is at the Dominion.

The finest made—Martell's Three Star dabs.

St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS.

P. O. BOX 180.

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E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD., LTD.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS



It is easy to say a thing is good - another matter to prove it. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea will stand every test.

Wreck Bay's Rich Beach

Miners Took Out \$120 in a Day—Pans Give Three Dollars.

Willapa Bring Many Mining Men From the West Coast.

When the steamer Willapa returned to port yesterday afternoon, after her trip to Cape Scott and way ports on the West Coast, she brought news that the black sand placer mines of Wreck Bay are yielding even richer returns than was hoped for. J. E. Sutton, who with Mr. Graham is working the small gold-saving machine on the beach, took out as much as \$120 on Thursday last. The output of the black sand shovelled on the morning of Thursday last amounted to \$20, and in the afternoon the yield went as high as \$100. So rich is the bedrock on the beach in places that the miners have taken out within the past few days as much as from \$1 to \$3 to the pan. The rich finds being made at the beaches of the West Coast bay, as can be expected, are causing no end of excitement at Uclulet, and the miners who are washing the sands there are growing in number. When the Willapa left there were about 35 men working for the Sutton-Graham combination, and about 15 or more who have gone over from Uclulet to work independently. S. C. Binn, who discovered the property about 18 months ago, is working a machine on his own account, and reports that he is doing very well. The majority of the others are washing the sand in prospecting pans.

But a percentage of those employed at the bay though are engaged in washing the sands, many are at work completing the flume which is to carry water to work the hydraulic machines to be put in as soon as their work is complete. With the returns given in the working of the small machines and the pans, the miners reason that rich results will be obtained when the flume is completed and the larger machines are at work, and are expected that much gold will be shipped to Victoria on every trip of the Willapa.

The beach on which are the black sands which are producing the golden returns is about eight miles from Uclulet post office over the trail, and about 10 or 11 miles by sea. The paystreak runs along the beach up into the Indian reservation at the end. There are nine claims, each of 500 yards in size. At the back of the golden beaches are some cliffs, whence the miners believe the gold taken from the black sand came. Colors have been found as well on the Indian reservation, but no work has been done there.

At Cape Scott all was quiet. The Scandinavian colony shipped down some butter and kits of fish by the steamer. Quatsino had nothing more than the steady development of near-by mines to report. There had been no low finds. The copper mines there were looking very well. The diamond drill was landed for the coal mines. From Clayquot, too, Sidney Inlet and Alberni comes news of mining development. V. R. Pierson, manager of the Helena Mining Company, of Seattle, who has properties on Clayquot Sound, was among the passengers down. He looked over the Wreck Bay mines and speaks glowingly of the prospects there. On the Helena mine a 200-foot tunnel is being put in. Mrs. Pierson came down with him. Dr. Marshall, miner and representative of a company owning property at Sidney Inlet, returned to employ some miners for the mines. He and others say that much work is being done on the inlet.

H. E. Newton, of the Golden Eagle mines at Alberni, returned with Messrs. L. C. Phipps, W. E. Fisher, M. Murphy and O. D. S. Sholefield, of this city, who have been surveying for a tramway to be put in to the Golden Eagle mines. The road is to go in 17 miles. Five miles are yet to be built. George W. Meynard, manager of the Monitor mines, was another mining man who came down from Alberni Canal on the Willapa. He reports that the wharf and bunk-houses at the group owned by his company on the coast, E. L. Chapman, traveller for Ames-Holton, and wife, T. D. Conway, of the C. P. R., telegraphers, and Mrs. J. C. Anderson.

The sealing schooners had all long since left the Coast, and nothing was heard of any shipping or of wreckage. The weather was fine, but foggy. At Carmanah Point the fog signal had been blowing steadily for 35 hours. A number of sailing vessels were seen in the Straits after the fog lifted.

With the exception of a few holes of furs, there was little down freight.

THE IOWA.

A Heavy Swell Marred the Visit of the Ladies Yesterday—The Warship to Sail To-morrow Night.

The trip of the ladies of the National Council of Women to the U.S.S. Iowa was marred by the choppy condition of the sea yesterday afternoon. When the time approached for the visit of the ladies old Neptune made the waves dance,

WASHINGTON ALSO.

Ravages of the Cut-Worm in the Neighboring State.

The farmers and gardeners of Washington State, like those of British Columbia, are suffering from the ravages of the cut-worm. The Seattle P.I. says: "According to W. H. Brown, county fruit inspector, one of the most serious problems the agriculturists of the state have had to face for years is the present epidemic of cut-worms. Some portions of this county are fairly alive with them, and the damage they do is appalling. In the White river valley there are whole acres of cabbage and other crops which are completely ruined by the ravages of the worm. In places they fairly cover the ground. Mr. Brown had a head, or what would have been a head of cabbage if the worms had left it alone, from Fremont, on which he counted no less than 200 worms."

"The scientific name of the pest is peridroma saucia. In appearance it is a rather thick-set black worm about an inch and a half long, with a row of yellow spots, six in number, down the middle of its back. It is a semi-tropical cut-worm, and has done much damage on Southern plantations, particularly among the tobacco crops. It has also been found in Mexico and portions of California. Two years ago it appeared in the Hawaiian islands and destroyed thousands of acres of crops."

"Last evening Mr. Brown said that the fruit as well as the vegetable growers of the state could not afford to lose any time in taking measures to stop its ravages. 'I heard even now,' he said, 'that they are beginning to climb the trees. When they do this they eat the foliage and also cut the stems of the fruit, causing it to fall and of course become lost.'"

"I have been asked by many during the past few days for a remedy for the pest. There are two great classes of insect pests. The members of one suck like a mosquito, and such a remedy as a soap wash will dispose of them. The other class, to which this worm belongs, eats the foliage, and it is more difficult to handle. On such plants as tomatoes a spray of one pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water is very effective. On cabbages, however, this must be used with a great deal of care. Another method adapted to house plants is to spread a mixture of Paris green, bran and molasses around the roots of the plant."

"I used still another method with good success in my own yard, and can recommend it to those having only a small garden. I turned my flock of about 300 chickens into the yards, and they disposed of the worms in almost no time. And as long as the worms were there, they didn't injure the plants."

"Still another method of disposing of the worms suggested by Mr. Brown is to sprinkle the plant and ground with plaster of Paris. The worm eats the plaster along with the plant, with the result that when the plaster sets it forms a very nice plaster cast of the victim taken by himself, interior view. It is also of some value as a fertilizer, being thus good for the ground, the plant and the bug."

"I explained all about the worm and the remedies," said Mr. Brown, "at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, but very few of the farmers turned out. If those who are directly interested in the subjects discussed in these meetings would attend them, they would hear many things that would be to their advantage."

"The larva of this insect was first found in shipments of potatoes and cabbages from other states, about a year ago. It lays from 350 to 500 eggs along the stalk of cabbages, tomatoes and other plants. In the absence of any appropriate legislation, all I can do is to advise the farmers of the community on the subject. The next legislature should pass a law providing for some means of dealing with such pests."

The Seattle authorities have found that 35 per cent. of the fruit arriving from California is infested with codlin moth. Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

It is expected that H.M.S. Arethusa will arrive at Yokohama to-day on her way to China.

D. G. S. Quadra will leave for Vancouver to-day. Her cabin accommodation has been much improved and several extra staterooms have been put in.

Sumner Bristol, now loading at Ladysmith, will leave shortly for San Francisco with coal.

Steam collier Titania is due from San Francisco to-day.

The C. P. R. bulletin reports that the R. M. S. Empress of Japan sailed from Yokohama for this port on Friday, and the Allan liner Tunisian arrived at Quebec from Liverpool on the same day.

Steamer Princess Louise, which took cattle and general cargo to Skagway, arrived at Union last night, and after taking coal, left for Victoria at midnight. She is expected to arrive at 2 p.m. to-day.

Steamer Tees is due from Skagway.

Steamer Alpha arrived from Vancouver last night, and after loading some 1,250 empty cases and other cannery supplies, was to sail for the Skeena this morning.

Nature has just one pigment on her palette with which she produces all the beautiful tints of beauty, and that one pigment is the blood. The shell-like pink beneath the finger nails, the delicate rose of the cheeks, the cherry richness of the lips, the iridescent brilliancy of the eyes are all produced by the blood. Just as the permanence of a beautiful painting will depend upon the purity of the colors with which it is painted, so the permanence of beauty depends on the purity of the blood. Paint, powder and cosmetics will do but preserve beauty. Beauty begins in the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a true beautifier, because it provides for nature the blood which she needs to preserve beauty. The use of this medicine will cleanse the skin, heighten the complexion, brighten the eyes, and give to face and form the beauty which will make the greatest charm of beauty. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very effective in ridding the system of clogging residues, which accumulates with constipated habits.

For further particulars, enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE, H. C. A. Rogers, High School, Vancouver

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Ladysmith

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Kitchin is Coming
Kitchin is Coming
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KITCHEN is coming to Victoria to tell you all about

LADYSMITH

IS BUILDING UP RAPIDLY.

He will explain to you what is going to make Ladysmith

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The Industrial City
The Industrial City
Of Vancouver Island.

Kitchin is Coming
Kitchin is Coming
Kitchin is Coming

To tell you of its splendid prospects; of its grand situation; of its eighty-foot streets; of its twenty-foot alley-ways; of its magnificent Harbor; of its beautiful scenery; of its unlimited supply of purest water; of its Mineral springs. These are a few of the good points of

Ladysmith

IS BUILDING UP RAPIDLY.

Do you know any city in British Columbia that had at starting the backing that Ladysmith has to-day? I think not.

I have stated enough to set you thinking, and you will naturally ask, What are the prices of Lots? Well, my next advertisement will tell you. Suffice it to say they are low now at starting, and, in my opinion, will rapidly increase in value. Terms are very easy.

I never offered any property during my 9 years' residence in the province with the same absolute confidence I do this.

THOMAS KITCHEN
Head Agency NANAIMO, B. C.

Note.—I have an agent stationed at Ladysmith, meets all trains and will show you round.

Watch for Future Ad.

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CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."
I am reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW weekly with the greatest pleasure. To a working person with less time to give to literature than the large literary output of the day requires, it assumes the proportions of a boon. The London Saturday Review and THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW really form my chief journalistic sustenance. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

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Nothing so full and so satisfactory in the way of a literary paper has ever been so successfully carried out in this country as THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is now indisputably the paper which a person interested in books or literary matters must have in order to be kept advised. EDWARD BOK.

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Author of "The Choir Invisible."
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has created for itself a peculiar and controlling place. The serious reader ignores it or overlooks it to his own loss. Admirably planned and ably edited it is at once a guide and an inspiration. JAMES LANE ALLEN.

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Permit me to say that in my opinion, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is doing more for literature and art than any publication of which I know. Furthermore, I believe that your usefulness is just beginning. Especially is this true in the West, where people interested in such matters are only just beginning to find you out. CHARLES MAJOR.

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I consider THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW worthy of the highest commendation. It is the first thing I look for in my copy of the Saturday Times, and it very rarely happens that I do not read it through from beginning to end. It is not only interesting to me as a writer of books and as an editor of a weekly publication, but I have found it of extreme value in the pursuit of my work. JOHN KENDRICK HANES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is to me very much like a literary club, where I hear news about books and the literature of the day has been more comprehensive, better proportioned, and more trustworthy than has ever been attempted by any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

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Professor of English at Dartmouth.
The information that has been presented to the reading public from week to week in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and am very likely, as in the case of its last issue, to cut and mark half a dozen things in it for use in my classroom or elsewhere. CHARLES F. RICHARDSON.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is a genuine criticism. It distinguishes clearly between a review and an advertisement. It has already achieved success. I hope it will win an ever-widening readership. HENRY VAN DYKE.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is an absolute necessity, and therefore I look forward weekly with eagerness to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Its success must be gratifying to all lovers of literature. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

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Author of "The Lady of the Tiers."
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is to me very much like a literary club, where I hear news about books and the literature of the day has been more comprehensive, better proportioned, and more trustworthy than has ever been attempted by any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

At the Beginning

some cigars smoke first rate—they are fragrant and enjoyable; but before they are half smoked they become strong and rank.

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THE COLONIST, TELEPHONE 197.

July 29 1900

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPPING.

List of the Vessels Bound to B. C. Ports, With Flag, Rig, Tonnage, Name of Master, Where From, Destination, and Date of Reported Sailing.

Ardnamurchan, British ship, 1,019 tons, Crosby, master; sailed May 31 from Santa Rosalia to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser on account of Bell-Irving & Co.

Arcturion—German ship, 1,703 tons, Drewes, master; Altona January 12 via Montevideo May 20. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Admiral Tegethoff—German bark, 893 tons, Pundt, master; sailed from Molindo for Royal Roads May 1. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Carl—German ship, 1,016 tons; Hasbagen, master; sailed from Liverpool on May 1 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to Robert Ward & Co.

Cedarbank—British ship; Batchelder, master; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads on June 4. For orders. Chartered to load wheat at Portland.

Clan Mackenzie—1,509 tons; sailed from Batavia June 1. Via Yokohama for Royal Roads, to load salmon on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Charles F. Crocker—American schooner, 733 tons; Devans, master; sailed from Salaverry on May 4 for Vancouver with cargo of sugar consigned to B.O. Sugar Refinery.

Corona—American schooner, 374 tons; Anderson, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 21 for Royal Roads. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Crown Prince—Norwegian bark, 972 tons; Salvasen, master; from Penarth via Punta Arenas to Royal Roads; sailed October 16. At Montevideo March 21 in distress. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Comet—American schooner, 338 tons; Tjornstrom, master; sailed from San Pedro on May 29 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Port Gamble.

Fiery Cross—1,359 tons; from Newcastle for Royal Roads, via Acapulco. To load salmon on account Robert Ward.

Florence—American ship, 1,574 tons; Ryder, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 25 for Royal Roads. For orders.

Glenogil—British ship, 2,193 tons; Stevenson, master; sailed from London on March 3 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

Hesper—American bark, 602 tons; Snodgerren, master; sailed from Honolulu about June 3 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Harvester—American bark, 716 tons; Kiebs, master; from Karluk for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Hawaiian Isles—Hawaiian bark, 2,027 tons; Rice, master; from Santa Rosalia about May 12 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Helfors—German bark, 1,201 tons; Ostermann, master; from Vladivostok to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser for Liverpool and London.

Idala—British ship, 1,246 tons; Timothy, master; sailed from London for Victoria June 8. Has general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

J. B. Brown—1,407 tons; Knight, master; sailed from Newmarket about April 12 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.

J. B. Thomas—Coming to Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Kilmallie—British bark, 1,519 tons; sailed from Cardiff on May 1 for Esquimaux with coal for the navy.

Lindfield—British ship, 2,169 tons; Patterson, master; sailed from Santa Rosalia for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Hastings.

Low Wood—British bark, 1,001 tons; Uley, master; sailed from Acapulco for Royal Roads on June 2. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Lyman D. Foster—American schooner, 602 tons; Killman, master; sailed from Ketchikan about June 1 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Marion Chilton—American bark, 1,511 tons; Weeden, master; sailed from New- castle on May 4 for Royal Roads.

Macmillan—1,441 tons; from Shan Ghai for Royal Roads. To load salmon on account Robert Ward & Co.

Nanaimo—Bark, 397 tons; Roberts, master; from Nagasaki for Royal Roads; for orders.

Nymph—German ship, 2,049 tons; Hilm er, master; sailed from Yokohama about June 7, for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Nalad—British bark; Conning, master; 1,030 tons; from Higo for Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on account of R. P. Rithet & Co.

Paul Rickmers—German ship, 2,817 tons; Watson, master; from Higo for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Republic—Chilian ship, 1,237 tons; Daves, master; sailed from Newcastle about May 1 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Rufus E. Wood—British bark, 1,332 tons; McLeod, master; sailed from Ladysmith June 30 for St. Michaels with coal. To come back for Royal Roads. Will load lumber at Chemainus.

Roland—German ship, 1,270 tons; Meyer, master; sailed from Table Bay about May 13 for Sydney. To sail thence for Royal Roads via Honolulu. Will load lumber at Chemainus.

St. David—British ship, 1,476 tons; Lyons, master; sailed from New York March 24 for Royal Roads via San Francisco; spoken on May 8 in 108.35 W. To load lumber at Chemainus.

St. James—British bark, 1,433 tons; Taffey, master; sailed from New York May 12 for Royal Roads via San Francisco. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Siren—German ship, 1,410 tons; from Yokohama for Royal Roads. To load salmon.

Wilhelmine—German ship, 1,635 tons; sailed from Junin about May 31 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at one of Vancouver mills, for Delagoa Bay.

STEAMERS.

Steamers on the way to and from British Columbia ports:—

Aorangi—Can.-Aus. Line From Sydney, Brisbane and Honolulu, to Victoria, Due August 9.

Warrimoo—Can.-Aus. Line Sailed for Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, June 20.

Miwener—Can.-Aus. Line From Sydney, Brisbane and Honolulu, to Vancouver, Arrived Victoria July 11.

Empress of China—C.P.R. SS. Co. Sailed for Japan and China on July 9.

Empress of Japan—C.P.R. SS. Co. From Victoria June 18 for Yokohama, June 20; Kobe, July 2; Hongkong, via ports, July 8.

Empress of India—C.P.R. SS. Co. From Hongkong June 27; Shanghai, June 29 and Yokohama, July 6. Due July 17.

THE SALMON FLEET.

Vessels chartered to carry the 1900 salmon pack to England:—

Ardnamurchan—1,019 tons; left Santa Rosalia May 31. Bell-Irving & Co.

Machrinabank—1,041 tons; from Shanghai. Robert Ward & Co.

Fiery Cross—1,399 tons; sailed from Newcastle May 1 for Royal Roads, via Acapulco. Robert Ward & Co.

Siren—1,410 tons; from Yokohama. Johnson Burnett.

Clan Mackenzie—1,509 tons; from Batavia June 1 via Yokohama. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Nalad—1,030 tons; from Higo to Royal Roads. R. P. Rithet & Co.

Idala, 1,246 tons; from London to Victoria. Robert Ward & Co.

SEALING FLEET.

*Schooner Aurora—F. Hackett, master; sailed February 2.

*Schooner City of San Diego—H. Blackstad, master; sailed June 2.

Schooner Ocean Rover—F. Cole, master; sailed June 2.

Schooner Geneva—W. D. Byers, master; sailed June 5.

Schooner Penelope—A. McDougall, master; sailed June 12.

Schooner Beatrice—A. St. Clair, master; sailed June 12.

Schooner Zillah May—W. Munro, master; sailed June 13.

Schooner E. B. Marvin—C. Campbell, master; sailed June 14.

Schooner Annie E. Paine—D. G. Macaulay, master; sailed June 15.

Schooner Victoria—R. B. Balcom, master; sailed June 15.

Schooner Arctic—W. H. Heston, master; sailed June 15.

Schooner Otto—J. F. Gosse, master; sailed June 15.

Schooner Dora Siewerd—H. F. Siewerd, master; sailed June 15.

Schooner Libbie—C. Hackett, master; sailed June 16.

Schooner Enterprise—V. Gullen, master; sailed June 18.

Schooner Hattie—J. Daley, master; sailed June 18.

Schooner Director—M. P. Cutler, master; sailed June 18.

Schooner Carrie—C. W. R. E. McKiel, master; sailed June 18.

Schooner Vivia—D. B. McPherson, master; sailed June 18.

Schooner Triumph—W. Cox, master; sailed June 20.

Schooner Vera—M. Ryan, master; sailed June 20.

Schooner Teresa—G. Meyer, master; sailed June 20.

Schooner Allie I. Alger—W. E. Baker, master; sailed June 20.

Schooner Ida Etta—D. Martin, master; sailed June 20.

Schooner Ainoka—G. Heater, master; sailed June 21.

Schooner Borealis—N. Bonde, master; sailed June 21.

Schooner Sadie Lurpel—J. Bishop, master; sailed June 21.

Schooner Sancy—G. E. Leary, master; sailed June 21.

Schooner Venture—J. Anderson, master; sailed June 21.

Schooner Walter L. Rich—J. Haar, master; sailed June 22.

Schooner Umbrina—J. W. Peppett, master; sailed June 22.

Schooner Minnie—V. Jacobsen, master; sailed June 22.

Schooner Diana—A. Nelson, master; sailed June 22.

Schooner Carlotta G. Cox—C. LeBlanc, master; sailed June 23.

Schooner Mary Taylor—W. O'Leary, master; sailed June 23.

Schooner Ocean Belle—R. O. Lavender, master; sailed June 23.

Schooner Kivore—L. McLean, master. Sailed July 3.

*Gone to Copper Islands.

FINE JOB WORK AT THE COLONIST

Fever at Bloemfontein

Conan Doyle Writes of Outbreak of Enteric Among the Troops!

He Pays a Tribute to Work of the Hospital Orderlies.

From British Medical Journal.

The Langman Hospital, South African Field Force, Bloemfontein, June 5, 1900.

Dear Sir:—You were good enough to suggest when I left England that I should send you some notes upon any points which might strike me. The pressure of work has prevented me from complying with your request, and even now I feel that you will find these comments of a very scrappy character.

When the nation sums up its debt of gratitude to the men who have spent themselves in this war I fear that they will almost certainly ignore those who have done the hard and the most essential work. There are three classes, a solid seems to me, who have put in more and unremitting toil than any others. They are the commissariat, the railway men, and the medical orderlies. Of the three, the first two are the most essential, since the war cannot proceed without food and without railways. But the third is the most laborious, and infinitely the most dangerous.

The outbreak of enteric among the troops in South Africa was a calamity the magnitude of which had not been foreseen, and which even now is imperfectly appreciated. We naturally did not dwell too much upon it while the war was in progress. But it was appalling in its progress, both in quantity and quality. I know of no instance of such an epidemic in modern warfare. I have not had access to any official figures, but I believe that in one month there were from 10,000 to 12,000 men down with this, the most debilitating and lingering of continued fevers. I know that in the month of June over 600 men were laid in the month of January. A single day in one town saw 40 deaths. These facts would have stiffened the resistance at Pretoria if they had been generally known. It is only now, when the worst is past, that they can be talked of.

How was this unforeseen and unprecedented crisis grappled with? Entirely by the efforts of the medical men and by the devotion of the orderlies. When the department is confronted by a task which demands four times more men than it has, the only way of meeting it is for each man to work four times as hard. This is exactly what occurred, and the crisis was met. In some of the general hospitals orderlies were on duty for thirty-six hours in a fortnight, and when the department of the orderlies. When the department is confronted by a task which demands four times more men than it has, the only way of meeting it is for each man to work four times as hard. This is exactly what occurred, and the crisis was met. In some of the general hospitals orderlies were on duty for thirty-six hours in a fortnight, and when the department of the orderlies.

He is not a picturesque figure, the orderly, as we know him. We have not the trim, well-nourished army man, but we have recruited from the St. John ambulance men, who are drawn, in this particular instance, from the ranks of a northern town. They were not very strong to start with, and the poor fellows are ghastly now. There is none of the dash and glory of war about the sallow, tired men in the dingy khaki suits, which, for the sake of the public health, we will hope may never see England again. And yet they are patriots, these men, for more of them have accepted a smaller wage in order to take on these arduous duties, and they are facing danger for twelve hours of the twenty-four, just as real and much more repulsive than the scout who rides up to the strange kopje or the gunner who stands to his gun with a pom-pom quacking at him from the hill.

Let our soldiers speak for themselves, and make no claim to be more long-suffering than our neighbors. We have three on the staff (Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Scharlieb, and myself). Four started, but one left us early in the proceedings. We had six nurses, five dressers, one wardmaster, one washerman, and 18 orderlies, or 32 in all, who actually came in contact with the sick. Out of six nurses one has died and three others have had enteric. Of the five dressers, two have had severe enteric. The wardmaster has spent a fortnight in bed with yeld sores. The washerman has enteric. Of the 18 orderlies, one is dead, and 8 others are down with enteric. So that out of a total of 34 we have 17 severe cases—nearly half of them in six weeks. Two are dead and the rest incapacitated for the campaign, since a man whose heart has been cooked by a temperature over 103 degrees is not likely to do hard work for another three months. If the war lasts nine more weeks, it will be interesting to see how many are left of the original personnel. When the scouts and the banners and the other picturesque people ride in procession through London, have a thought for the sallow orderly, who has also given of his best for his country. He is not a fancy man—you do not find them in enteric wards—but for solid work and quiet courage you will not beat him in all that gallant army.

There is one mistake which we have made, and it is one which will not, I think, be repeated in any subsequent campaign. Inoculation for enteric was not made compulsory. If it had been so I believe that we should (and what is more important, the army would) have escaped from the most of its troubles. No doubt the matter will be fully threshed out in statistics, but our strong impression, from our own experience, is by no means an absolute preventative it certainly modifies the course of the disease very materially. We have had no death yet (absit omen) from among the inoculated, and more than once we have diagnosed the inoculation from the temperature chart before being informed of it. Of our own personnel only one inoculated man has had it, and his case was certainly modified very favorably by the inoculation.

Of the courage and patience of the soldiers in hospital it is impossible to speak too highly. We have had 500 cases pass through our hands, and can speak now from a fairly large experience. I had always imagined that in every large army there must be a minority of shirkers and chirkers, but they are singularly absent in the South African Field Force. I have had not had more than two or three cases in my wards which bore a suspicion of malingering and my colleagues say the same. They are uniformly patient, docile, and cheerful, with an inextinguishable hope of "getting to Pretoria." There is a gallantry even about their delirium, for their delirium continues in the fact that they have won the "Victoria Cross." Very touching also is their care of each other. The bond which unites two soldier pals is one of the most sacred kind. One man shot in three

FOREST CONSERVANCY

Sir:—As Sir Henri Joly is displaying a most laudable interest in the preservation of our valuable forests, perhaps the time has arrived when it may be worth while to treat the matter seriously. I have occasionally, through your paper, endeavored to draw public attention to the fact that our forests were being gradually depleted, with very little advantage to the public purse and no regard whatever to their well-being in the future. Before making suggestions as to what might be done in British Columbia for the better preservation of forests, I must describe at some length the duties of the Indian forest department and the beneficial results which have accrued from its operations. The Indian forest department was formed many years ago, at a time when a few officials with longer heads than their neighbors, saw clearly that unless the destruction of the forests by an unthinking public was put a stop to, very serious results in the shape of scarcity of timber, and diminution of water supply, would fallably result. The forests of India may be divided into three classes: 1st. Those of the Himalayas, consisting almost solely of the pine and fir tribe, intermixed with a small quantity of oak of different kinds. These forests are to be found chiefly at an altitude of over 6,000 feet above sea level. 2nd. The forests covering the foot-hills of the Himalayas down to the level of the plains, consisting chiefly of hard woods suitable for furniture and implement making.

3rd. The forests lying along the banks of rivers and canals throughout the plains, whose chief utility is found in the provision of fuel to steamboats and locomotives; these latter forests have been enormously increased in area by the operations of the forest department. In an exceedingly hot and dry climate such as that of India the danger from forest fires is great, but owing to the perfect organization of the forest department they are of very rare occurrence, and extinguished in very short order. Every officer in the department is looked upon as responsible for the fires which may occur in his division, which may consist of hundreds of square miles, but these large divisions are subdivided again and again, until the lowest grades in the department, consisting of natives, are found in charge of sections so small that they can be easily patrolled in a day, and in this way responsibility for a fire can be fixed directly upon the party through whose negligence it may have arisen. The punishment for wilful or even accidental

burning of the forest is exceedingly severe, and justly so. In order to prevent the spreading of fire, sections varying in size are marked out and separated by broad cleared ways, and a fire reaching one of these ways is easily stopped from further progress. When felling operations in a particular section are decided upon, the forest officers mark all trees to be felled with a government broad-arrow, stamped into the tree just above the ground. Trees are not felled which stand on the ridges of hills, because in this situation they shed their seeds far and wide on both sides of the hill; throughout the section a sufficiency of trees is left to give that amount of shade which appears to be most suitable for the production of seedlings; trees are not cut on the banks of streams, and are left severely alone around such spots as are found to contain the head waters of streams, however small. Every forester knows by careful examination the age at which different kinds of timber reach maturity, i.e., the extreme size attained, before decay as a general rule may be expected to commence. Some times, as for instance, in the case of trees which grow to an enormous size before decay sets in, and which from their very bulk become more troublesome for the sawyer to handle, the age of maturity is set at a manageable size; trees not mature are not felled unless they are standing too close together, or for some other good reason. During all logging operations care is taken to do as little damage as possible to young growth; when the section has been worked out, the officer in charge can tell with close approximation how many years must elapse before the section comes into working order again; all roads through the forests as well as bridges are constructed by the department and are laid out and made with a view to the easiest possible working of timber. As all forests belong to the state, there is no competition, and the total revenue derived from the sale of all timbers is a revenue producing article. The export trade of India in lumber is a large, consisting principally of teak from central parts of the coast and bamboo, but the total revenue derived from the sale of a very large item annually in the income of the Indian government, while the service rendered in the maintenance

of the public water supply is beyond mere cash calculations.

Here in British Columbia our situation as regards forestry is unique. Elsewhere the preservation of forests has been begun when there was little left to take care of, and most expensive operations had to be undertaken in order to restore the forest area to something approaching its original limits; this of necessity has been done by the state, which in all cases has retained full possession of the forests. We on the other hand are beginning to realize the danger of our unprotected forests while there is still a vast area of timber on hand, consequently the expense to be incurred in carrying out a system of conservation is very small in comparison, but it is high time to begin; vast areas of magnificent timber have already been disposed of, for which timber will make a very poor return, no matter whether it is eventually made into a fine timber tree or not, the same way with ties. A forest department would regulate this matter, it would point out that the streets on the small islands and on the banks of the many indentations on this island and the mainland, the trees are of much smaller growth, scarcely making good large growth and the lumber also is harder and tougher than further inland, such growth might to advantage be turned into pit props and ties. I have often wondered why no one has started business in these lines on Barclay Sound. The islands in and around the entrance to the Sound are covered with good pit prop timber, and the trees are of a size and quality suitable for pit props and ties may be found in abundance, growing down to the very edge of that beautiful waterway. Although I see little chance for a forest department to do its own work in its entirety here, until the timber limits now being operated have been worked out, yet I think that some preparation may be made for the future, when, as in all other countries, the forest must become the property of the state, we can ascertain what we have left and where, we can do something to check fires; we can see that such fire regulations as we have are put in force; we can experiment as Sir Henri Joly suggests on new and valuable kinds of timber; we can ascertain the extent of our forest tree, and we could find out whether we have good forests in the interior and upper part of the island, and particularly whether there is anywhere a large body of cedar to fall back upon when the present small known supply is exhausted. Unfortunately cedar grows only on land which may be drained, and the cedar tree is a very delicate and cultivated tree, its development is inexhaustible is a phrase I often see applied to our forests. Let those who had acquaintance with the State of Michigan fifty years ago state whether there is an inexhaustible forest anywhere in the world and they will tell you, no. Michigan forests are practically exhausted; a century ago the State of Michigan was a vast forest, and the State of California can supply but little in fir and pine; in Oregon the accessible timber is nearly gone; in Nevada entirely gone. And now the whole United States is looking to the State of Washington, and after that they must look to us and so must the rest of the world. If the matter is looked at calmly, this fact must be plainly evident, and is high time for us to take steps towards reaping the harvest and to decide who is going to reap it, a few syndicates from anywhere, or our own people? Are a few strangers to get rich or is the whole community of British Columbia to become a prosperous one? In either case the same amount of money will be spent in direct labor, but in the latter the profits will be spent in the country and for the people. I don't blame the syndicates one iota, I wish I was a whole syndicate myself. I am not advocating any harsh measures towards them, but when they have got through with the job in hand I propose that we take a turn at it ourselves. In addition to having in the Indian forest department for five years I was also employed for some time by the government in the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of keeping a check on the operations of some contractors who were getting out ties on a large scale for the government railway. While in the latter country I was very much struck with the immediate effect on the water supply of streams caused by cutting away the timber round about the sources and in consequence of something I had written on the subject, was employed by the town council of King Williamstown to examine and report upon the state of their water supply; this report was read before Sir John Gordon Spragg, then premier of the colony, and coming across this report a few days ago, I found that the remarks made on that occasion would with very little alteration apply correctly to British Columbia. The bulk of our forests will be found chiefly to lie on steep and stony ground, with comparatively little soil, which becomes very hard on exposure to the sun; now if we do away to a forest state with the forests, the soil, becoming hard-baked, will be quite unable to retain the rainfall, the water will simply rush off into the river beds, causing terrific floods lasting but a few hours and after that no water at all. If we lose the forests we lose the water, then the grass, even the rainfall must greatly diminish and then what becomes of agriculture. All this may be looking a long way ahead, but it has happened elsewhere and might easily happen here when we are called upon to supply the world with fir and pine. Something has been said about encouraging pulp factories here. If hemlock and balsam would make good pulp, I should think it might do very well to use them, but I should be sorry to think that the pulp of the spruce trees, the best made of our spruce trees. It would be interesting if some of our readers would tell us something about this pulp manufacture, what kind of wood would be suitable; must it be clear timber or could knots and all be ground up? If the latter were the case, it might solve the problem as to what is to be done with the tree tops, slash, and mill refuse.

H.M. DUMBLETON.

TROOPERS SPENCER AND VERNON,

Two Victoria boys with Strathcona's Horse. From a photograph taken at Capetown.

ring of the forest is exceedingly severe,

and justly so. In order to prevent the spreading of fire, sections varying in size are marked out and separated by broad cleared ways, and a fire reaching one of these ways is easily stopped from further progress. When felling operations in a particular section are decided upon, the forest officers mark all trees to be felled with a government broad-arrow, stamped into the tree just above the ground. Trees are not felled which stand on the ridges of hills, because in this situation they shed their seeds far and wide on both sides of the hill; throughout the section a sufficiency of trees is left to give that amount of shade which appears to be most suitable for the production of seedlings; trees are not cut on the banks of streams, and are left severely alone around such spots as are found to contain the head waters of streams, however small. Every forester knows by careful examination the age at which different kinds of timber reach maturity, i.e., the extreme size attained, before decay as a general rule may be expected to commence. Some times, as for instance, in the case of trees which grow to an enormous size before decay sets in, and which from their very bulk become more troublesome for the sawyer to handle, the age of maturity is set at a manageable size; trees not mature are not felled unless they are standing too close together, or for some other good reason. During all logging operations care is taken to do as little damage as possible to young growth; when the section has been worked out, the officer in charge can tell with close approximation how many years must elapse before the section comes into working order again; all roads through the forests as well as bridges are constructed by the department and are laid out and made with a view to the easiest possible working of timber. As all forests belong to the state, there is no competition, and the total revenue derived from the sale of all timbers is a revenue producing article. The export trade of India in lumber is a large, consisting principally of teak from central parts of the coast and bamboo, but the total revenue derived from the sale of a very large item annually in the income of the Indian government, while the service rendered in the maintenance

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past, an immense proportion of large still standing trees are to be found everywhere, and it is well known that these unworked trees yield an abundance of seed, so that it would not be necessary to spare many sound mature trees for seeding purposes, and secondly, so many undersized trees would be found standing too close together that many would have to be cut down. Then the roads and cleared ways made by the forest department would greatly facilitate its operations; while the books of the department would contain an estimate of the quantity of timber in each section; facilities for getting it out, etc., so that much time and trouble would be saved in hunting up suitable localities for work, the greatest trouble which either contractor or the department would have to face would be getting rid of tree tops, branches and lumber refuse, prior to closing up the worked-out section. Pit props and ties are now forming a very large part of the lumberman's export of course in the absence of any restriction anything that will make a profit is cut out, no matter whether it is eventually made into a fine timber tree or not, the same way with ties. A forest department would regulate this matter, it would point out that the streets on the small islands and on the banks of the many indentations on this island and the mainland, the trees are of much smaller growth, scarcely making good large growth and the lumber also is harder and tougher than further inland, such growth might to advantage be turned into pit props and ties. I have often wondered why no one has started business in these lines on Barclay Sound. The islands in and around the entrance to the Sound are covered with good pit prop timber, and the trees are of a size and quality suitable for pit props and ties may be found in abundance, growing down to the very edge of that beautiful waterway. Although I see little chance for a forest department to do its own work in its entirety here, until the timber limits now being operated have been worked out, yet I think that some preparation may be made for the future, when, as in all other countries, the forest must become the property of the state, we can ascertain what we have left and where, we can do something to check fires; we can see that such fire regulations as we have are put in force; we can experiment as Sir Henri Joly suggests on new and valuable kinds of timber; we can ascertain the extent of our forest tree, and we could find out whether we have good forests in the interior and upper part of the island, and particularly whether there is anywhere a large body of cedar to fall back upon when the present small known supply is exhausted. Unfortunately cedar grows only on land which may be drained, and the cedar tree is a very delicate and cultivated tree, its development is inexhaustible is a phrase I often see applied to our forests. Let those who had acquaintance with the State of Michigan fifty years ago state whether there is an inexhaustible forest anywhere in the world and they will tell you, no. Michigan forests are practically exhausted; a century ago the State of Michigan was a vast forest, and the State of California can supply but little in fir and pine; in Oregon the accessible timber is nearly gone; in Nevada entirely gone. And now the whole United States is looking to the State of Washington, and after that they must look to us and so must the rest of the world. If the matter is looked at calmly, this fact must be plainly evident, and is high time for us to take steps towards reaping the harvest and to decide who is going to reap it, a few syndicates from anywhere, or our own people? Are a few strangers to get rich or is the whole community of British Columbia to become a prosperous one? In either case the same amount of money will be spent in direct labor, but in the latter the profits will be spent in the country and for the people. I don't blame the syndicates one iota, I wish I was a whole syndicate myself. I am not advocating any harsh measures towards them, but when they have got through with the job in hand I propose that we take a turn at it ourselves. In addition to having in the Indian forest department for five years I was also employed for some time by the government in the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of keeping a check on the operations of some contractors who were getting out ties on a large scale for the government railway. While in the latter country I was very much struck with the immediate effect on the water supply of streams caused by cutting away the timber round about the sources and in consequence of something I had written on the subject, was employed by the town council of King Williamstown to examine and report upon the state of their water supply; this report was read before Sir John Gordon Spragg, then premier of the colony, and coming across this report a few days ago, I found that the remarks made on that occasion would with very little alteration apply correctly to British Columbia. The bulk of our forests will be found chiefly to lie on steep and stony ground, with comparatively little soil, which becomes very hard on exposure to the sun; now if we do away to a forest state with the forests, the soil, becoming hard-baked, will be quite unable to retain the rainfall, the water will simply rush off into the river beds, causing terrific floods lasting but a few hours and after that no water at all. If we lose the forests we lose the water, then the grass, even the rainfall must greatly diminish and then what becomes of agriculture. All this may be looking a long way ahead, but it has happened elsewhere and might easily happen here when we are called upon to supply the world with fir and pine. Something has been said about encouraging pulp factories here. If hemlock and balsam would make good pulp, I should think it might do very well to use them, but I should be sorry to think that the pulp of the spruce trees, the best made of our spruce trees. It would be interesting if some of our readers would tell us something about this pulp manufacture, what kind of wood would be suitable; must it be clear timber or could knots and all be ground up? If the latter were the case, it might solve the problem as to what is to be done with the tree tops, slash, and mill refuse.

H.M. DUMBLETON.

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TROOPERS SPENCER AND VERNON,

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IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

A MINER'S CANDLESICK.

Oh, my old candlesick, you're my constant friend
Down under the ground where the shadows
black and a man's shut away from the good God's
light.
From the blush of dawn to the hush of
night,
Where a child's merry laugh, or a bird's
low trill,
Never can fall like a light, rippling rill,
To ring to the miner of cheer in his home
And ring in his heart like an old love tune.
A drill makes the music that rings in his
ears,
But a candlesick's charmer to drive away
fears.
Down deep underground where grim
shadows are thick,
Here's to you always, my old candlesick!
Aye, many's the time we have had here
at night
When darkness was playing tag with the
light,
When the flecked clouds of quartz and the
spun themselves into dreams that cannot
be told.
You're a weapon of war for the skulking
my one friend that sticks wherever I go.
Yes, grim the hands are that swing the
old pick,
But while there's yet life to our post we
will stick.
The swing of the hammer, the ring of the
drill,
Are dear to the soul of the miner still;
But memories that stir me, and prove to be
quick,
Are all twined about you, my old candlesick.

Seventy accidents occurred in British Columbia collieries during 1899, eleven of which were fatal, 29 serious and 30 slight. During the last ten years 540 accidents have happened, 92 with fatal results.

According to the report of the Minister of Mines, the Vancouver Island collieries employ 3,317 hands. Of this number 52 are Japs and 684 Chinese.

Still another instance why public work should be performed by day-labor is found in the removal of the old Point Ellice bridge. Tenders for the work varied from \$1,800 to \$2,300, and the job cost \$425.65 by day-labor.

The Kaiser's proclamation relating to China is intermixed with, "Dick tapper wehr," which is supposed to mean, "Chinese must go!"

The Woodworker says: "It is reported that Justice Gummere, of the Supreme court of New Jersey, in charging a jury in an accident case two or three weeks since said: 'If a railroad company kills a child its parents should be satisfied with \$1 damages. Children are a source of expense to their parents and are of no pecuniary benefit.'"

"This is a pity," says a wag, "that the learned judge wasn't struck by a railway train in his infancy."

A new law to raise the price of meat in Germany excludes first-class products from the country, and as a consequence the poorer people are eating dogs. Prior to the passage of the meat inspection bill horseflesh was the poorest grade of meat eaten.

In the case of the Massey-Harris people, of Toronto, against four strikers, Chief Justice Meredith has refused to commit the men for non-observance of an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with non-unionists.

The learned judge held that a man on strike has a perfect right to expostulate, but not intimidate, any persons about to take their places.

The Allied Trades and Labor Association at Ottawa have strongly censured the senate for killing the clause in the government bill exempting trades unions from the operation of the Combines Act. The association describes the action of the senate as an attempt made by an irresponsible body to thwart the will of the people.

The extraordinary illustration of the increase in the value of land in London was afforded at a public inquiry into the parish charities of St. Mary-le-Strand. In the year 1607 Alice Loveday bequeathed an annual charge of £7 on seven acres of land in Camberwell. This land now produces £2,257 a year.

The Chinese minister in England has translated "God Save the Queen" into his own language, preserving the original metre. Guess which verse this is:

Chi shan pi yu yu khang,
Shan Ts'ang chuang fu faung chang
Wan shou wan ching
Yung Shih Shen Jau yu yu
Shou fa pou pang yu yu
Ko kang shue teh wei yang
Tien yu Chun Chu.

spending several years in the United States, I think I was among the first to bring this matter into consideration. Hon. Edward Blake, who was then leader of the opposition, had a great objection to becoming identified with any anti-Chinese movement, and personally I had the ill-fortune to fall out with him on this particular question. I have the same views that I held eighteen or twenty years ago, and I think the Liberal party will make a very great mistake if they do not protect the Pacific Coast from the yellow people who are keeping industrious men and women from settling where these "Chinamen" do the work and add nothing to the population nor the wealth, inasmuch as, alive or dead, they go back to the Flowery Kingdom after a few years of toil. There can never be a large and prosperous Anglo-Saxon population while the Chinamen are there, and the Chinamen will always be there until they are forbidden to come. To make British Columbia an Anglo-Saxon province it is necessary to forbid the entrance of Chinamen and Japs. The barring out of these people may make a little trouble in the labor market for a few months, and in diplomacy for a few weeks, but this difficulty must be overcome, otherwise British Columbia will simply be a preserve for those who will never make it a province, but will carry away their earnings and leave it to be as it is now, the joint of white and yellow miners and misanthropic bachelors, who, having, like the mule, neither ancestors nor hope of posterity, cannot be relied upon to work for anything but the present moment."

Labor unions of Georgia are reported to have increased 300 per cent. in membership since January 1, 1900.

The Brussels Printers' Association limit each operator on a linotype machine to 16,000 ems in 8 hours. In Canada no restriction is placed on production with the consequence that a man who cannot produce between 30,000 and 40,000 ems in 8 hours is barred from holding a steady situation.

The affiliated building trades of San Francisco will insist on the 8-hour day from October 1.

Women make over one-third the goods manufactured in France.

Over one-third of the entire street railway track mileage in Great Britain is owned by the people.

All the iron, steel and tin-plate mills under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburg have closed pending the signing of the wage scale.

The condition of New York tailors has gone from bad to worse and preparations are being made for a huge strike.

London is putting in its own telephone system, and expects to furnish 40,000 subscribers at nominal prices. The cost is \$5,000,000.

The Milk Dealers' Association of Toronto have decided to help one another against a proposed milk trust.

Berlin street car employees get \$3 3-5 cents for nine hours work.

The Ontario government will establish an industrial school in Toronto, exclusively for girls.

Americans built four mills in Japan to help supply that country.

The various ironmoulders' shops in Montreal have agreed to pay a ten per cent. increase to moulders for one year.

The American Bridge Trust has voluntarily reduced the hours of labor of its employees to 9 1/2 hours a day without reduction in pay.

For cutting a mole from off a musician's cheek, a New York barber is being sued for \$5,000.

Three teachers for Sir W. C. Macdonald's manual training schools have been, so far, employed—one for Ontario, one for Quebec and one for Nova Scotia.

Owing to humidity the cigar factories have been compelled to temporarily close down. Tobacco leaves accumulate moisture, so much at times, that it is impossible to roll a cigar, Montreal paper.

Stonecutters at work on the Hull, Que., postoffice have gone on strike for a uniform wage of \$3.00 a day. As low as \$2.50 a day was paid.

Glasgow will have a municipal telephone service for 5,000 subscribers at \$27.50 a year each.

The newspaper writers of Portland have organized a union, for the purpose of improving their intellectual and social

condition and promote their industrial well-being and advancement.

David Morgan, for forty years a leader among the miners of South Wales, is dead.

Only one boilermaker has arrived in Montreal since the strike occurred. He refused to work and left the city.

There is no work for carpenters at Nome. Ordinary labor is only worth from \$3 to \$5 a day; and teaming is down to \$4.50 a day.

Aristocratic lawbreakers to the number of 20,000 are confined in European prisons. Russia leads with 1,200 blue-blooded jailbirds.

Robert Brunt has been elected president of the Vancouver Street Railway Employees Union.

The car repairers of Vancouver have formed themselves into a union.

A protest is heard from Vancouver against the C. P. R. taxing its employees \$1 for a doctor, which, it is understood is very much against the wishes of the railway workers.

Joseph Dixon has been elected president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and F. Williams financial secretary.

Of the 3,450 fishing licenses issued this year, 1,600 were taken out by Japanese.

Within one week two bricklayers on strike at Newburg, N. Y., committed suicide.

ONE QUITE ENOUGH.

"I don't see how any sane man can want more than one wife," he said as he finished reading the news from Turkey.

"Yes, one is quite enough, isn't it dear?" she returned. "The human heart is not large enough for more than one, and then polygamy always seems to me to be cheating women, too."

"I wasn't thinking of that," he answered. "What bothers me is how any man can go to work deliberately to accumulate troubles—to make a collector, as you might say."—Chicago Post.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System.

- 3-Bridgeway Walk and Superior, James Bay
- 4-Carr and Simcoe Streets,
- 5-Michigan and Menzies Streets,
- 6-Menzies and Niagara Streets,
- 7-Montreal and Kingston Streets,
- 8-Montreal and Simcoe Streets,
- 9-Dallas Rd and Simcoe Street,
- 14-Vancouver and Burdette Streets,
- 15-Douglas and Humboldt Streets,
- 16-Humboldt and Rupert Streets,
- 21-Yates and Broad Streets,
- 23-Fort and Government Streets,
- 24-Yates and Wharf Streets,
- 25-Johnson and Government Streets,
- 26-Douglas St. bet. Fort and View Street,
- 27-Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
- 31-View and Blanchard Streets,
- 32-Fort and Quadra Streets,
- 34-Yates and Cook Streets,
- 35-Yates and Stanley Ave.
- 36-Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro Roads,
- 37-Cadboro and Richmond Roads,
- 41-Quadra and Pandora Streets,
- 42-Clatham and Blanchard Streets,
- 43-Caledonia and Cook Streets,
- 45-Spring Ridge,
- 51-Douglas and Discovery Streets,
- 52-Government and Princess Avenue,
- 53-King's Road and Second Street,
- 54-Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave.
- 56-Oaklands Fire Hall,
- 61-Cormorant and Store Streets,
- 62-Discovery and Store Streets,
- 63-John and Bridge Streets,
- 64-Catherine Street, Victoria West,
- 65-Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road,
- 71-Douglas St. and Burnside Road.

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Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

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TORONTO.

The End of the Human Race

Will It Gradually Die of Starvation For Want of Potash.

Dr. Edward Atkinson Says the Supply Is Being Rapidly Exhausted.

From North American.

Dr. Edward Atkinson has thrown another bombshell into the world of science.

Before the congress of scientists, recently gathered at Columbia University, he unexpectedly propounded a problem which, rudely awakened the scientific thinkers from theorizing dreams.

"The world is being rapidly denuded of its supply of potash," he said. "With that element abstracted from the soil, animal life will perish. Potash is absolutely essential to vegetable growth, and on vegetable growth we are primarily dependent for food."

"Is the human race doomed to starve?" "It looks that way. It will be that way unless scientists get to work—and get to work without delay."

"Every crop of grain harvested, every tree cut down is taking more or less potash from the soil, and it is never returned under our present system of agriculture. The soil of our agricultural districts is therefore becoming less productive each year. An artificial supply of potash is becoming imperative."

"The world now depends for its entire auxiliary supply upon a single mine in Saxony, Germany. This mine is rich, but not inexhaustible. It will not long supply the rapidly increasing demand."

"There should be vast quantities of that mineral in the alkline and salt plains of this country. Where are they? It is the duty of geologists to discover them."

"Whoever finds them will confer a greater blessing on this country than he could do by unearthing all the gold and silver in the world."

"He will discover a mine far richer than Potosi, Golconda or El Dorado."

Dr. McFarland, head of the department of biology, University of Pennsylvania, in a discussion of Dr. Atkinson's newly-proposed puzzle, said on Saturday:

"The Doctor is undoubtedly right in all of his propositions."

"Potassium, or potash, is an element of the soil. It exists to a greater or less extent in every part of the earth's vegetable-producing surface. There is not an acre, not a square foot or square inch of our agricultural, fruit, vegetable or timber land that does not contain potassium. It also exists in the ocean. Large quantities of it may be extracted from salt water. It is found in all alkali deserts. In fact, it is a form of salt or alkali."

"It is absolutely essential to the development of vegetable life. It has been shown by observations and experiments conducted in our laboratories, as well as otherwise, that the metabolic or living activity of an organ depends on the amount of potash in that organ."

"The function with which potassium seems to be especially connected in plants containing chlorophyll—that is, green plants, such as grass, grain, trees, etc.—is that of the formation of organic substance."

Dr. Smith, of the department of chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, said on this subject:

"Dr. Atkinson is in accord with all leading scientists who have made a study of the matter."

"The constantly recurring harvests of grain are rapidly taking the supply of potash from the soil. The result is apparent. From new soil rich crops are harvested. Each year it becomes less productive. It is owing almost solely to the diminishing supply of potash."

"Another thing which threatens to exhaust the supply is the denuding of our forest lands. In a dense forest the trees have absorbed a large percentage of the potassium supply. When they are cut down and carried or floated away in toto, the robbery of the soil is great. After this operation has been carried on two or three times the potash supply is exhausted. The soil is made useless."

"Nearly everyone is familiar with the old ash leach. This ancient institution best illustrates the statement I make concerning forests."

"A cord of wood is consumed in the farm house stove, the ashes are placed in the leach and a quantity of water thrown on them."

"The potash they contain is readily soluble. It therefore comes out with the water. It is in a liquid form and is called lye. The lye is placed in a big kettle, suspended over a fire, the water evaporates, and the residue left in the kettle is

pure potash. Several quarts can in this way be obtained from a cord of wood. One giant tree often equals a cord or more, and when thousands of such trees are stripped from the soil one can readily see that the result must be disastrous."

"As to the auxiliary supply of potash, I trust rich mines will be discovered in the regions of our alkali deserts. I believe they are there. Search should certainly be made for them. The human race will greatly need them before another century is passed."

A hopeful feature of Dr. Atkinson's address, before the assembly of scientists, was his explanation of the manner in which a new supply of nitrogen had been discovered.

Nitrogen is another element contained in the soil which is essential to plant life. Like potash, it is absorbed in the constant harvesting of successive crops. Some of the older sections of the South a few years ago were almost depleted of this element. The situation became serious. A fertilizer containing nitrogen was so expensive that it would make agriculture unprofitable.

The happy solution of the difficulty is told by Dr. Atkinson as follows:

"The world will be in want of food by 1930, Sir William Crookes prophesied a few years ago, when he observed this rapid waste of nitrogen, and did not see where a new supply was to come from. But what the great British scientist did not see was seen by the small 'pea vine' farmers of the Southern States. Compelled to get a living out of exhausted soil, they sought a means of enriching it. They finally hit upon the 'pea vine,' regenerated their lands, saved themselves, and came to the relief of science, which soon discovered the reason for the thing."

"The pea vine, the buckwheat, the bean—all leguminous plants—are breeding places for the kind of bacteria that dissociate the nitrogen from the atmosphere, and, dying, bequeath it as a rich legacy to the earth, transmuting an impoverished soil into the fertility of the Nile Valley."

Crookes said the wheat eaters would have no wheat to eat by 1903. The Southern 'pea vine farmer' says he shall have wheat to eat so long as the earth shall be here to give forth its abundance.

But where is the potash to come from?

THE COLONIST.

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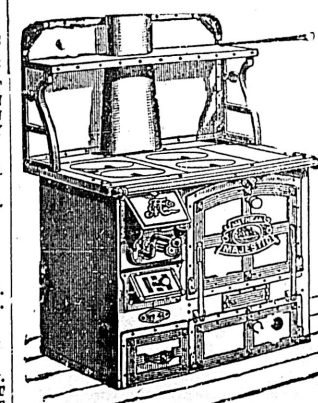
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